The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 70.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Dr. Paul Schoppe has arrived at Chicago.

—The New Jersey Senate has passed the compulsory education bill—13 to 6.

—An express train brought four tons of bullion into Omaha on Thursday.

—The President has nominated Moses Hallet as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Colorado.

—The old Wellhoefer brewery, near Sheboygan, Wis., was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. Loss $6,000.

—Bishop Wilmer, of New Orleans, will present a petition to Judge Woods to-day for the release of the Grant parish prisoners.

—The temperance movement in Omaha is about dead. Efforts are being made to resuscitate the women's feature, but meets with little success.

—General Ballock was on the stand again on Thursday in the Howard Court of Inquiry. The principal portion of his testimony related to the bounty fund.

—The customs receipts for the week ending March 21st were as follows: New York, $2,506,554; Boston, $291,086; Baltimore, $198,635; Philadelphia, $176,159.

—The Illinois House of Representatives has passed, by a vote of 116 to 6, the bill which has already passed the Senate prohibiting the licensing of houses of ill-fame.

—The President has signed the joint resolution making an appropriation to defray the expenses of the joint select committee to inquire into the affairs of the District of Columbia.

—A dispatch from Macon, Ga., says the shocks on Stone mountain were more violent last Wednesday night than at any time since the commencement of the volcanic disturbance.

—Great excitement prevails at Depere, Wis., in consequence of the manufacturers paying the workmen with scrip. There was a demonstration on the streets. Some fears of violence are entertained.

—At Vicksburg, Miss., Thomas Calkin, an ex-policeman, attacked J. W. Lavins, local editor of the *Vicksburger*, cutting him in the neck with a knife. Lavins then shot Calkin twice, killing him instantly.

—Oliver R. Copeland, a passenger from Memphis, died suddenly on Thursday, after taking his seat in a Chicago-bound train in Cairo. He was in feeble health, and an inquest showed that he died from natural causes.

—The Ohio State House of Representatives has passed the Senate bill to provide that persons charged with crimes who were insane at the time the crime was committed shall be examined before a special jury as to their sanity before being tried for the crime charged against them.

—At the temperance prayer-meeting in Columbus yesterday afternoon reports were received that a number of new saloons were being started in the suburbs of the city, and it is thought they are being run by men who have been prayed out of other places. A call was also made for more laborers.

—The California State Senate has passed a bill abolishing the new City Hall Commission of San Francisco, leaving the work of completion to the Board of Supervisors; also authorizing the issuance of $750,000 bonds to meet the present contracts of the Commission. The bill for enforcing education in the State has passed the Assembly.

—In the Chicago Criminal Court, on Thursday evening, Judge Moore, of the Superior Court, rendered a decision sustaining the motion of the defendant's counsel to quash the second indictment for perjury found against David A. Gage, ex-City Treasurer. The ground for the decision is that the indictment was found on simple technicalities.

—A meeting of the St. Louis Board of Trade on Thursday night considered the question of establishing a Mississippi Valley and Brazil steamship company. Several speeches were made favoring the project, and a committee was appointed to consult with a similar committee of the Merchants Exchange, and report at a meeting to be held to-day.

—The Senatorial Bribery Investigation Committee of the California State Senate has reported that no improper influences were used to secure the election of Booth and Hager, but that improper advances had been made to legislators by certain persons, who acted wholly on their own authority, and with no other responsibility. The report acquits Borack, who made the charges of malice in the matter.

—A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says the temperance women have made a regular siege of the city, dividing into two parties, and visiting most of the saloons, among them the lowest dens in the town. One saloon refused them admittance, and one, hearing the other saloons were making a good paying business of it, sent an invitation for them to visit him, which they did. No converts among the saloon keepers have been made yet.

—The entire session on Thursday morning of the District of Columbia investigating committee was consumed in the examination of Col. Theodore Samo, of the United States engineer corps, who testified concerning estimates and measurements made by him of work done by the Board of Public Works around the Government reservation and Government property, upon which measurements the bills presented by the District authorities against the United States have been based.

—The remains of Judge Lewis Dent, brother of Mrs. Grant, arrived in St. Louis on Thursday afternoon, in charge of Colonel Grant, Dr. Sharpe and Colonel Casey, and were taken to the residence of Colonel John C. Dent, where the funeral services were performed by Rev. Edward Coan. A large number of old citizens were in attendance, and the pall bearers were selected from among the boyhood companions of the deceased. After brief services the remains were conveyed to Bellfontaine cemetery, followed by a large concourse of friends.

—A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., says Col. Robert J. Miller, a prominent lawyer of Vicksburg, was shot and fatally wounded there by W. R. Spears, also a lawyer, who drove up to Miller's office in a carriage and sent the driver up for him. Just then Miller came down the street and Spears called to him. When Miller approached the carriage Spears fired, hitting him in the forehead. Miller fell and Spears fired four other shots into his body. Spears was taken to jail amid great excitement and threats of violence. The affair is shrouded in mystery. A woman is probably at the bottom.

—The Committee on Ways and Means gave another hearing yesterday in the Sanborn matter. Sanborn's counsel came before the committee and stated that after full consultation it was agreed that his client (Sanborn) would present himself before the committee to-day, and make a written statement and subject himself to the examination of the committee. That arrangement being satisfactory, the committee proceeded to hear the statement of Wm. A. Simmons, Collector of Boston, and late Internal Revenue Supervisor for New England. He appeared as a witness on behalf of Sanborn. He related his connection with the latter, and said Sanborn was known in Massachusetts as the "mysterious man."

—The Missouri State Senate has passed another bill for the regulation of the social evil in St. Louis. It provides that the present social evil hospital shall be maintained by the city as a free hospital for prostitutes afflicted with diseases; also, that the House of Industry being built shall be maintained by the city as a reformatory for prostitutes. Physicians treating venereal diseases are required to report the case at once to the Board of Police Commissioners, the Vice President of which shall, at the discretion of the Board, issue his warrant for the confinement of such person in said hospital for treatment. Any police officer visiting any house of ill-fame, except in the discharge of his duty as an officer of the law, shall be liable to a fine of from fifty to five hundred dollars, and any police officer receiving any gift or consideration of any kind from any keeper or inmate of a bawdy house shall be subject to the same fine. The bill also prevents the raiding of bawdy houses and prohibits the arrest of keepers or inmates except upon the affidavit of some reliable person.

FOREIGN.

—The financial crisis continues in Havana. Every hour is increasing the premium on gold, and exchange gold is quoted 250. The banks refuse to discount commercial paper.

—The remains of Dr. Livingston left Aden on the 23d inst. in the mail steamer Mclwa for England. They are encased in a lead coffin and preserved in salt. The body was fully recognized in Zanzibar.

—At the Liverpool spring meeting, on Thursday, the grand National steeple chase was won by Reugny, Chimney Sweep second, Merlin third. Twenty horses ran. The final betting was 2 to 1 against Reugny, 25 to 1 against Chimney Sweep, and 50 to 3 against Merlin.

FIRST EDITION.

THE CAPITAL.

Louisville & Portland Canal.

Claims for Unserviceable Iron-Clads.

Deficiency Appropriation Bills

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1874.

Louisville & Portland Canal.

The House Commerce Committee agreed to-day, with but one dissenting vote, to report favorably upon the Senate bill authorizing the purchase of the Louisville & Portland Canal.

Claims for Unserviceable Iron-Clads.

The House Committee on Claims took a vote to-day on allowing claims for unserviceable iron-clads to go before the Court of Claims, six members voting for and five against the proposition. Two reports will, therefore, be made to the House to-morrow.

Secretary Richardson Breaking Up House-keeping.

Secretary Richardson has given up his house, and his family are making arrangements to go to Europe.

Matters Before Congress.

Congress is showing every indication to get through the most important measures as quick as possible. Night sessions will soon be the order of the "day" so to speak. The few remaining appropriation bills will pass without any surplus appendages.

The department deficiency appropriations are receiving a judicious application of the pruning knife. The criticisms of the press, which some members of both Houses appear to slur, are being recognized by the majority, and Congress, under the expression of public opinion, will acquit itself this session with satisfaction from present indications.

Removal of National Banks.

The Senate Finance Committee, in deciding to report adversely upon the proposition for the removal of the National Bank in Hagerstown, Md., to the National Capital, did so upon the principle that the national banks of the United States are not to be considered as being on wheels, and must remain in their original station, especially where they cannot by their charter comply with the law governing national banks in those places to which it is desired to remove them. DIAMOND.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Laws of the United States.

Hitherto the laws of the United States have never been revised or codified. These laws, treaties, &c., are embraced in seventeen large volumes, and are anything but convenient or systematic. A committee of eleven members of the House, at the head of which is that reverend-looking but gracious legislator of experience, Luke P. Poland, of Vermont, has about completed the arduous duty assigned to it in bringing these laws. This committee has had regular evening sessions, and its chairman especially has always attended these, and worked most assiduously. He has been greatly aided, too, by such members of the committee as Judge Hoar. Mr. Poland, Chairman of the committee, has devoted months of time to the work, and if successful, it is hoped he will derive as much celebrity thereby as did Edward Livingston, the original "carpet bagger," from New York, for his task of codifying the criminal law and procedure of Louisiana. The comprehensive code of United States laws will all be contained in a single volume of general laws, the treaties and other old matters having a separate volume devoted to them.

Civil Service Report.

The report from the Civil Service Commission has not yet made its appearance, and it is hardly to be expected that the House Civil Service Committee will take any action until they have the report before them, as they will of course wait to ascertain what has been accomplished by the commission and what recommendation they may have to advance in regard to the success of their labor, if the commission is to be still maintained.

Reorganization of the Treasury.

Mr. Kellogg, of the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, is preparing a bill to reorganize the Treasury Department. It will dispense with every useless office and will pay such salaries to those who remain as will enable the Department to employ efficient and faithful men, to fill them. Among the offices abolished will be a large force of appraisers, who are considered useless appendages, thereby saving a large amount to the Treasury. The bill dispenses with some three hundred and more clerks and employe, and reduces the appropriations about three hundred thousand dollars. This will be a great step towards retrenchment, and will be perfectly practicable, as the provisions of the bill have been framed intelligently, after a careful scrutiny and examination of every bureau in the Treasury, and is the result of much close observation and labor. It does not indiscriminately slaughter a certain number in each bureau regardless of the necessities of it, but cuts down where they can be spared, and builds up where it is necessary. The bill will be ready by the time the committee is called, and if adopted will show that the Republican party is true to its professions of economy and retrenchment in the administration of public affairs.

Care of Cattle on Railroads.

The House Committee on Agriculture has agreed to report an amended bill upon the question of compelling railroad companies to take care of cattle and feed them while on the cars in transit from the west to markets in the east. The amended bill does not vary much from the original, and makes it obligatory upon the railroad to attend to live animals while on their lines of road. The question involves the right of Congress to control the management of railroads, and the action of the committee in taking this step indicates a willingness to adopt the policy which has been asserted in some of the meetings of the grangers. The subject was well considered by the committee and the conclusion arrived at unanimously. DIAMOND.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1874.

The Twenty-Fourth Rule.

The Chair called the attention of the Senate to the twenty-fourth rule in regard to the presentation of petitions, and said the habit had grown up in the Senate recently of reading the names of petitioners and commen ing on the contents. The rule required each Senator presenting a petition to make a brief statement of the object thereof. The practice of making comments was clearly out of order, and hereafter he would enforce the rule.

Petitions.

Mr. FERRY (Michigan) presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of that State, asking for an appropriation for the improvement of the Saginaw river. Referred.

Mr. JOHNSTON presented a petition of Fitz Hugh Lee for the removal of his political disabilities. Referred.

Mr. LOGAN presented a memorial, signed by three hundred business men of New York city, for free banking and an increase of the currency. Referred.

He asked to read a letter accompanying the petition, but the Chair ruled it out of order.

Dredging the Mouth of the Mississippi River.

Mr. WEST called up the House bill appropriating thirty thousand dollars to continue the dredging at the mouth of the Mississippi river. Passed.

New Mexico.

Mr. INGALLS introduced a bill to enable the people of New Mexico to form a Constitution and State Government, and providing for the admission of that State into the Union. Referred.

Ohio River Bridges.

Mr. MORTON presented resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of Evansville, Ind., in favor of an amendment to the act of 1872 authorizing the construction of bridges across the Ohio river so as to provide that they be constructed of continuous spans 400 feet each, and two pivot draws 160 feet each. Referred.

Practice in Territorial Courts.

The House bill concerning practice in territorial courts, and appeals therefrom, was taken up, and an amendment of Mr. Stevenson, providing that the provisions of the bill should not app y to cases in the Supreme Court where a record has already been filed, was agreed to and the bill passed.

Political Disabilities.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Judiciary Committee, reported unfavorably on a bill to remove the political disabilities of John C. Cobell, of Texas. Cobell recently accepted a nomination for a State office.

The Finance Bill.

The morning hour having expired, the Chair announced that the Senate would resume consideration of the bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes and for free banking.

A number of amendments were made and rejected.

Mr. MERRIMON moved the adoption of a new bill, fixing the circulation at $400,000,000, with $46,000,000 in addition to such circulation, to be issued to national banking associations.

Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Resolutions, Bills, Etc.

Mr. HUNTER offered a resolution instructing the Naval Committee to inquire into the propriety of removing the navy yard from Washington to Alexandria. Adopted.

Mr. THORNBURG introduced a bill to reduce the army. Referred. It proposes to leave the cavalry and artillery at its present force, but to reduce the infantry by five regiments.

Mr. PACKARD, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill to extend the time for fixing the suits in the Court of Claims to establish a title to the Hot Spring Reservation in Arkansas. Recommitted.

The following was unanimously adopted on motion of Mr. Dawes:

Resolved, That the Committee on Banking and Currency be instructed to inquire into the necessity and expediency of requiring by law that all United States notes and other securities of the United States be printed in parts and at different places, in order to promote greater security and economy in their preparation and issue, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. SENER, from the Committee on Contingent Expenses in the Department of Justice, offered a resolution instructing that committee to inquire into the charges against the clerks of the United States Courts in the middle district of Alabama and southern district of Illinois, for not making returns of fees received, and power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

Inter-State Railroad Commerce.

The House then proceeded to vote on the bill to regulate commerce by railroads among the several States, and the bill was passed by yeas 121, nays 114.

The bill as passed is with but slight modification the same as reported by Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, from the Committee on Railways and Canals, on the 19th of January. It enacts that all railroad lines carrying freight and passengers between different States, whether owned by one or by various corporations, shall be regarded as employed in commerce among the several States, and shall be liable for any violation of this act. They are forbidden to charge more than a fair and reasonable rate for the transportation of freight or passengers, such rate to be ascertained and fixed by a Board of Railroad Commissioners to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, and to be residents of each of the nine judicial districts of the United States. They are to be disinterested persons, and not to have any interest in stocks, bonds or property of any railroad or any transportation company. This Board of Railroad Commissioners is to institute a thorough investigation and inquiry into rates and toll and compensation charged for transporting passengers and freight over each of such lines of railroad, and into the reasonableness thereof, and is, as soon as practicable after such investigation and inquiry, to prepare for the owners and operators of each of such lines a separate schedule of reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight and cars on or over said lines respectively. The schedule is to be duly authenticated by the Board of Commissioners, and to be printed and kept posted up in each of the offices and depots of such railroad companies, corporation or person. They may from time to time, and so often as circumstances may require, change and revise the schedule, and shall give notice of such changes or revisions in the same manner.

New Credentials for Pinchback.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) presented a new set of credentials certifying to the election of Pinchback as Representative at large for Louisiana. Referred.

Currency and Free Banking.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to amend the several acts relating to the currency and to establish free banking. The debate was opened by Mr. MAYNARD, Chairman of the Banking Committee in advocacy of the bill.

Speeches were also made by Messrs. Durham and Farwell, both members of the Banking Committee.

Mr. SCUDDER presented a petition signed by leading bankers and merchants of New York city, representing several hundred millions capital, requesting that a law be passed authorizing and requiring the manufacture of all Government issues hereafter to be made to conform to the plan recommended by the Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment in their report of March 3d, 1869.

The House then adjourned.

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GREAT BRITAIN.

Home Rule Meeting.

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Settlement of Disputes by Arbitration.

Mandella made a speech at a public meeting last night, declaring it to be his conviction that the party in the United States which abolished slavery would yet succeed in establishing arbitration as the method of settling disputes between nations.

SPAIN.

Desperate Fight before Bilboa.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., March 27, 1874.

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For the Middle States and lower lakes, northwesterly winds, rising barometer, falling temperature, and generally clear weather.

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NASHVILLE, March 26.—River falling; 37 feet on shoals. Weather clear and pleasant. Arrived—Phillip, Pittsburgh. Departed—Hellman, Paducah; Eddyville, upper Cumberland.

THE CRESCENT CITY.

Additional Particulars of the Disaster.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives some additional particulars concerning the disaster to the Crescent City. At dark on Wednesday evening the river pirates commenced plundering the vessel of everything they could carry away. The killed number eleven, as follows: Capt. James Dawson, Carondolet, Mo., blown high in the air, and fell in the debris; body not recovered; Henry Gessler, mate, Louisville; body supposed to have fallen in the debris; John Ostrander, pilot, and wife—the latter was making an exorbitant bargain, and husband—both asleep in the state rooms, blown to atoms. The trunk of the body of Ostrander was found in the debris torn from his legs. The only vestige of the wife found was a portion of the left arm, which was blown ashore and picked up last night. They leave a family of six children at Louisville. Wm. Munday, pilot, St. Louis, had his body torn to shreds. Dan. Wordell, watchman, Louisville, body supposed to be buried in the debris. Wm. Dunn, cook, St. Louis, died on the Allen. His body will be sent home. Clarence Adsett, cabin boy, Cairo, body in the debris. John Davis, the colored fireman, Pittsburgh, Ben. Johnson, fireman, Elizabethtown, Pa., and Hezekiah Adkins, fireman, Cincinnati, were the last three on the watch at the time of the explosion.

Capt. Hall and son were in the pilot house at the time of the explosion, were thrown fifty feet in the air, and fell under the debris, to which the stove set fire, and being unable to extricate himself, drew a knife to cut off one of his legs, which was held fast by the timber, when the boiler gave a report as the sank, which freed him and he pulled his son and Van Houten from the burned embers.

The boilers burst forward and outward. The pieces were thrown several hundred yards. A large piece was thrown against Hall's trading boat, causing that to sink soon after the boat did. The entire forward part of the cabin and upper works were blown away as if an entire battery had exploded simultaneously, and those conversed with say it was a miracle that any were left to tell the tale. All the survivors, as well as the wounded named above, except Van Houten and Briggs, started on the steamer City of Vicksburg for St. Louis, after being well cared for here. Those who have come in disaster last night say the boat has a huge hole in her hull, caused by a piece of boiler going through it, but think the boat can be saved. The barges are perhaps a total loss. Capt. Hall thinks several bodies will be found in the wreck when the water falls.

The Crescent City was built in Cincinnati in the spring of 1871, and lay here during the entire summer, unable to get out of the Ohio river on account of low water. She was one of the best, most complete and most powerful towboats ever built. C. T. Dumont had the contract for her construction, and the Marine Railway and Dry Dock Company built her hull. Her dimensions were: 190 feet long, 36 feet beam, and 8½ feet depth of hold. She had six 39 inch boilers, 28 feet long, with two flues and two lever engines, with cylinders 26 inches in diameter, and 8 feet stroke. She was built and owned by the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, of St. Louis. She cost about $80,000, and was valued at about $50,000.

—Preparations for the coming election in Omaha indicate a hot contest and many divisions.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

Local Bills Finally Disposed Of.

Pittsburgh Institutions Secure Appropriations — Another Hitch on Advertising — A Breeze Over Salaries—The Evidence About Guss—The Cassville Scandal.

Special to the Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 26, 1874.

SENATE.

Appropriations Made.

Mr. RUTAN called up the bill appropriating $119,500 for the Pennsylvania Reform School at Morganza—(the Western House of Refuge.) The bill was passed finally.

Mr. GRAHAM also had passed finally the bill appropriating $5,000 to complete the buildings of the "Sheltering Arms" at Pittsburgh.

Mr. ANDERSON had passed finally the bill appropriating $2,000 to the Home for Deaf Mutes, at Pittsburgh.

Second Avenue, Pittsburgh.

The act supplementary to the Second Avenue Act, Pittsburgh, was called up. This act repeals that provision in the first act that made the width of the street uniform throughout its entire length. The change is made to suit the wishes of residents along the thoroughfare, where it is impracticable to have the width first named. The supplementary act was passed to second reading.

Plank Roads and Turnpikes.

Act No. 150 was called up. This act is supposed to be made for the special benefit of Pittsburgh. It makes provisions for the surrender, and to be printed and kept posted up in each of the offices and depots of such railroad companies, corporation or person. They may from time to time, and so often as circumstances may require, change and revise the schedule, and shall give notice of such changes or revisions in the same manner.

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A special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives some additional particulars concerning the disaster to the Crescent City. At dark on Wednesday evening the river pirates commenced plundering the vessel of everything they could carry away. The killed number eleven, as follows: Capt. James Dawson, Carondolet, Mo., blown high in the air, and fell in the debris; body not recovered; Henry Gessler, mate, Louisville; body supposed to have fallen in the debris; John Ostrander, pilot, and wife—the latter was making an exorbitant bargain, and husband—both asleep in the state rooms, blown to atoms. The trunk of the body of Ostrander was found in the debris torn from his legs. The only vestige of the wife found was a portion of the left arm, which was blown ashore and picked up last night. They leave a family of six children at Louisville. Wm. Munday, pilot, St. Louis, had his body torn to shreds. Dan. Wordell, watchman, Louisville, body supposed to be buried in the debris. Wm. Dunn, cook, St. Louis, died on the Allen. His body will be sent home. Clarence Adsett, cabin boy, Cairo, body in the debris. John Davis, the colored fireman, Pittsburgh, Ben. Johnson, fireman, Elizabethtown, Pa., and Hezekiah Adkins, fireman, Cincinnati, were the last three on the watch at the time of the explosion.

Capt. Hall and son were in the pilot house at the time of the explosion, were thrown fifty feet in the air, and fell under the debris, to which the stove set fire, and being unable to extricate himself, drew a knife to cut off one of his legs, which was held fast by the timber, when the boiler gave a report as she sank, which freed him and he pulled his son and Van Houten from the burned embers.

The boilers burst forward and outward. The pieces were thrown several hundred yards. A large piece was thrown against Hall's trading boat, causing that to sink soon after the boat did. The entire forward part of the cabin and upper works were blown away as if an entire battery had exploded simultaneously, and those conversed with say it was a miracle that any were left to tell the tale. All the survivors, as well as the wounded named above, except Van Houten and Briggs, started on the steamer City of Vicksburg for St. Louis, after being well cared for here. Those who have come in disaster last night say the boat has a huge hole in her hull, caused by a piece of boiler going through it, but think the boat can be saved. The barges are perhaps a total loss. Capt. Hall thinks several bodies will be found in the wreck when the water falls.

The Crescent City was built in Cincinnati in the spring of 1871, and lay here during the entire summer, unable to get out of the Ohio river on account of low water. She was one of the best, most complete and most powerful towboats ever built. C. T. Dumont had the contract for her construction, and the Marine Railway and Dry Dock Company built her hull. Her dimensions were: 190 feet long, 36 feet beam, and 8½ feet depth of hold. She had six 39 inch boilers, 28 feet long, with two flues and two lever engines, with cylinders 26 inches in diameter, and 8 feet stroke. She was built and owned by the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, of St. Louis. She cost about $80,000, and was valued at about $50,000.

—Preparations for the coming election in Omaha indicate a hot contest and many divisions.

as the reputation of Prof. Guss is not only involved, but also the reputation of scores of soldiers' orphans, the question of his guilt or innocence is remitted to the courts for investigation.

The evidence is so contradictory that it would require repetition; and your committee have before stated that it is important for public morals that it should be concealed rather than exposed in a public report.

Your committee, therefore, recommend that the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans be directed to remove the school, at Cassville, at once, and place the children in other schools throughout the State, as far removed from the rumors and influence that surround them as possible.

The report is signed by Senators Anderson, Rutan, Collins and Chalfant, and Representatives Oliver, Young and Jones.

Senator Warfel presented a minority report, in which he concurred with the majority in every respect, save in the matter of remitting the case to court, as he thought the committee was only appointed to decide upon the expediency of the continuance of the school, and with that question decided, their duty ended.

Using Mineral Water Bottles.

The mineral water bottlers of Pittsburgh have been subjected to much loss by parties who steal their bottles and trade in them. To remedy this evil the following bill has been introduced:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That if any person or persons shall, without permission of the owners thereof, fill mineral water or any other articles whatsoever, any bottle marked and registered in accordance with the acts of April 9th, 1849, and April 20th, 1849, and January 20th, 1843, by the manufacturers and vendors of mineral water and other beverages, or shall sell or buy, traffic in, or use or dispose of any such bottles for gain, convenience or profit, such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in the proper court, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months.

SEC. 2. That the using by any other person than the rightful owners of such bottles, as aforesaid, shall be *prima facia* evidence of the unlawful dealing in or using said bottles.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 26, 1874.

Congregational Council.

At the close of Dr. Buddington's address last evening, in the Congregational Council, it was resolved that thirty minutes of this morning's session be devoted to prayer.

Dr. Buddington's address occupied an hour and a quarter, and when he ceased the audience broke into applause, spontaneous and sincere.

Rev. Dr. Storrs spoke for two hours and a half, with no notes save a letter missive to guide him. His address is declared the finest oratorical effort of his life.

In the discussion of the resolution declaring the Convention to be neither *ex parte* nor neutral, but advisory, Dr. Post, of St. Louis, said he believed they were standing on a point of very great consequence in the history of Congregationalism in this country. There is great danger that this difference may end in a schism in all the States. Speaking for his own State, he saw this danger. It is a very important thing, and he believed that it must be settled on great catholic Christian principles. He believed that in order to settle great principles, the more delicate they were the more they should adhere to established usages. He did not care whether they called it an advisory or an *ex parte* council, so long as they acted in a proper spirit. A mutual council must be called before an *ex parte*, in order that both parties should be equally interested in securing justice, and that the decision would have weight and force with the public. If one party calls it and the other does not, you have council against council and schism against schism. It was desirable that these churches should be united, but as they did not, it is to the interest of the Christian Church that the matter at variance is settled in a Christian manner. We shall have to get facts and then determine them by applying Christian reasons to them. We don't wish it to go before the Christian public that we are trying our church without giving it an opportunity to be heard, and that we are virtually trying that church while ostensibly advising others. He wished to act for the purpose of securing Christian peace and harmony among churches and men. He allowed he was in hopes that Plymouth church would have accepted the offer to come into this Council. This is the great law court, to be sure: but we are not to try the great church without facts. Plymouth church has expressly denied all the statements made against it. He thought the decision of the Council would not carry the weight they would wish if Plymouth church was not properly heard. He was hardly ready to adopt this resolution in full.

The third session of the Congregational Council opened this morning half an hour earlier than usual. As a consequence, there was but a small attendance.

The Moderator gave out a hymn, which was sung by all standing, and Rev. Webb led the meeting in prayer, during which he asked the blessing and grace of God on the questions to be considered, and expressed the great moment to some of the parties concerned. He afterwards read selections from the Scriptures.

Another prayer was then offered by President Chapin, which was followed by a hymn. Brief prayers were also made by other members of the Council. The minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

Rev. Dr. Buddington said that during nineteen years of his ministry in their church there had never been anything approximating to the case of Plymouth church. He had often asked its members to meet him fairly and honestly. No council had asked them for facts, and had received as little in reply as he did. They had presented their case to the Council and asked them to take action to give deliverance. Give us your sense of the action which has led to the calling of this Council. All we wanted to know is, "Were the principles on which we acted the same as you would have accepted?"

Rev. Dr. Storrs then began his remarks. Touching the personal conference with Beecher, he said he had none with him on this subject.

A member here hoped Dr. Storrs would not enter into the subject any further. According to Scripture Dr. Storrs should have gone to his brother and told him he erred.

The Moderator ruled that they were not here to investigate the personal relations of Dr. Storrs and Mr. Beecher, but merely the correspondence which passed between the united churches.

Dr. Storrs then resumed. He said that Mr. Beecher was a bishop in his own church. The Council might observe yesterday in the address that he addressed the pastors of the congregation as reverend and dear fathers in God. Now this, he said, was only used between bishops of the Episcopal Church. The speaker described the manner of calling the meetings of his church. They were called after prayer meeting, but the meetings of Plymouth church were held at prayer meeting. When they would appoint delegates to any council.

Disorderly Strikers.

About eleven o'clock this morning between fifty and sixty Italians went from this city to Hoboken for the purpose of working on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Great Western Railroad. When near the tunnel they were attacked by about one hundred strikers, who had been lying in wait, and put flight. It is thought the leader of the Italians is fatally wounded.

BOSTON.

The Fight for U. S. Senator.

BOSTON, March 26.—The second joint ballot for United States Senator at noon to day resulted as follows: Dawes, 92; Hoar, 82; Curtis, 74; Adams, 14; Banks, 6; Sanford, Washburn, Whittier and Senator Verry received each one vote. The third ballot will be taken to-morrow.

A conference of the Republican members of the State Legislature was held to-day in the State House. In the heat of the debate a letter from Mr. Dawes was read, in which he refused to make any bargain, and expressed his preference for death in the open field." This created a sensation, and the reader expressed regret for having so suddenly divulged this correspondence.

An abduction case was before Esquire Donahoo, of Washington, on Friday, which attracted much attention. Jacob Weaver and George Weaver, father and son and both married, were charged with conspiracy to entice a young lady named Sarah Chadwick, aged eighteen years and who lived with her parents in Franklin township, away from her friends. It appears George Weaver some thirteen years ago took to himself a wife, who is still living and, we believe, makes her home with her husband. George, however, was not satisfied with her companionship, and by some mysterious art won the affections of Miss Chadwick. His father seemed to share his hatred for the wife, and the two entered into a conspiracy to entice Miss Chadwick to leave her home. This they succeeded in doing. They conveyed her to the home of a relative of Weaver, living in Ohio, where she was to remain until the discarded woman could be disposed of. The arrangement appeared to work pretty well until the Ohio folks became suspicious that things were not as they should be and sent the young lady back. About this time Mr. Chadwick, father of the girl, made information against the Weavers and a young man named Mac. Day, who had been making his home with the Weavers for some time, charging them with conspiracy. The Weav

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FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 33½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112⅛.

DAWES gains steadily in the vote for United States Senator for Massachusetts.

SHOULD Emerson be made Lord Rector of Glasgow, as successor to Disraeli, it will be a compliment to America that will be highly appreciated.

WE are gratified to think that our Street Commissioners will so far remove the dirt from the pavements, that visiting committees may be able to distinguish the material of which our pavements are made.

THE Congregational Conference is disappointed at the outset, so far as its expectations of drawing Beecher's church into its toils are concerned. Had it proposed to investigate the Beecher-Tilton-Bowen scandal at the time when it was rife, it might have done good, but to resurrect it now is neither prudent nor popular.

THE editorial light-weight of the *Commercial* imagines that our demand, that the speculation with State Treasury funds shall be stopped, is a "joke." So thought Tweed, when his operations began to be canvassed; but we have noticed since that his light weights have found another climate more agreeable than that of New York.

THE House at Washington adopted yesterday, McCrary's bill for the regulation of inter-State commerce by railroads. It proposes to regulate, through a commission, to be appointed by the President, the rates of fare and freight on railroads that pass from State to State. This is, in part, synonimous with Senator Windom's measure, as proposed in the Senate, the discussion of which, by Senator Morton and others, was fully noticed in our columns. It will probably pass the Senate, and thus dispose of this vexed question.

THE MERCHANTS of New York are at last doing what they should have had the courage to do months since. They are prosecuting Special Agent Jayne for his illegal practices and extortions. Some half dozen civil and criminal suits have been commenced—and the first, by Platt & Boyd, for the return of the books of their firm, promises to be promptly successful. The abuse of the system is where the special evil is, and we are gratified to know that the merchants are taking measures that are likely to stop this.

SENATOR SHERMAN is represented as being very greatly discouraged that the prospects of restricting the legal tender circulation have been so rudely dispelled within a few days. His committee could not be united on the moderate bill he proposed, and now the House bill increasing the circulation to $400,000,000 is represented to have a clear majority in the Senate. This, once acted upon, will clear the decks for the national free banking law, and unless those opposed to this move for an early close of the session, it will certainly pass. As the coming Fall will be the time for Congressional election, we may have more energy than usual in meeting the wishes of the people.

THE ladies of Piano, Illinois, have adopted a system of operations against liquor-selling that is widely different from those in force elsewhere. In place of praying before saloons, and pledging, persuading, or buying doggery keepers to leave their business, they have effectively organized public sentiment against the business, and compelled keepers to close their saloons. A temperance man was elected on the Board of Village Trustees; business men were petitioned not to employ any one who drank liquor, and young ladies were pledged not to receive the attentions of young men of drinking habits. Reading rooms were then opened, that those who were thus drawn away from the saloons might have an agreeable place of resort. Funds were raised, and all saloon keepers who violated the law were prosecuted, and their places of business closed. It is intended to have, with the reading rooms, innocent diversions, and refreshments of tea, coffee, and plain food, at cheap rates. This is the plan that has worked successfully in England, and is rational in itself.

THE committee of the State Senate have reported on the Guss investigation, strongly implicating that person, and recommending the immediate removal of the school. They intimate that his case may be referred to the Courts, where his direct guilt or innocence will be determined. They also recommend that the evidence taken be not published, but filed among the Legislative records. This is, so far as the Legislature is concerned, the end of the most disagreeable duty its members have been called upon to perform. From the tenor of the report it seems clear that the committee are persuaded of the guilt of Guss, but as his punishment properly belongs to the Courts, they leave the subject to be developed there. The Inspectors have failed in performing their duty in visiting this school, and to this is attributed much of the delay in ascertaining the facts in the case. As it stands, it is a most disgraceful scandal, and it is incumbent on those who have the subject in charge to push the criminal prosecution of this man Guss in the Courts. It should never be said that a man could act as he is alleged to have done, and escape the penalties of the law.

JOURNALS like the New York *Tribune* speak of the legalizing of the issue of the once-retired $44,000,000 of legal tenders as an act partaking of the nature of repudiation. This is as absurd as it is untrue. It has been an open question, from the days of McCulloch, whether these $44,000,000 could not be reissued whenever the exigencies of the Treasury of the country might require. All but $18,000,000 have been thus issued; but the bill passed by the House was not so much the act of a weak debtor as of anxious creditors. The people want these legal tenders,—but the Government is not now under the necessity of issuing them for its own convenience. As the creditor and debtor illustration has been employed to point out the situation, it may be well to use it rightly. The legal tenders represent a debt,—but one that bears no interest. The Government can retire, either a portion of these, or a portion of its interest bearing debt. Its creditors, the people, find its non-interest bearing notes available as currency for commercial transactions, and hence desire them. We insist that under these circumstances it is prudent, and sound finance to issue what the creditors prefer, especially when it carries no interest, and retire what the creditors do not prefer, the interest bearing bonds. This is just what the $44,000,000 bill does.

IT WOULD be agreeable to discuss with the *Post* the assessment issue, could we rely on its courtesy or fairness, and did its editorials display any ability whatever. It seems to imagine that garbled quotations from our columns, a tirade about rings, and a series of false assertions relative to the spirit and aim of the Commissioners are arguments. It is enough to say that we have been perfectly consistent in our statements, even accepting the *Post's* garbled quotations as evidence; that the County Commissioners are *not*, to the best of our knowledge and belief, identified with what is known as the Ring, and there is not the slightest evidence that they act unfairly, or seek to do so. Were we disposed to go down to the *Post's* level, we could readily convict it of the wildest inconsistency on every point it has raised. Worse than all it has apparently been animated by a selfish motive—it having had an appeal of its own before the Board of Revisors. On the part of the GAZETTE, the valuation on its property has been increased to ten times what it was under the old system, yet it has sustained what it believes to be the only honest system of valuation. And this is exactly that which the *Post* has wildly denounced, and soon as its assessment was lowered, has pronounced to "be certainly fair." Can the *Post* afford to run in this way?

TO DISPEL misapprehensions, relative to the action of the Legislature on the Penitentiary removal, we may explain that the committee proposed is not charged with the actual removal of the Penitentiary, but with securing such preliminary information as will lead to that result. It is altogether favorable to removal. The appropriation of $15,000 for the erection of a Workhouse within the walls of the present institution is not, on the other hand, an assurance that it will not be removed. It is understood that it will take two or three years to prepare for the removal, and in the meantime it is proposed to make the institution self-sustaining. We are not clear that this can be reached at all with the present building, but are not opposed to the trial being made. The Penitentiary costs too much for its current expenses. It compares, in every sense, unfavorably with the Workhouse. For example the Workhouse has 350 prisoners, the Penitentiary 322. The former costs, for salaries, $17,148.26; the latter, $24,350. The Workhouse, for bedding and clothing, $5,488.86; the Penitentiary, $8,002.06; for provisions and groceries, Workhouse, $19,497.65; Penitentiary, $31,307.41; general expenses, Workhouse, $13,307.69; Penitentiary, $22,967.50. Total, Workhouse $55,206,41; Penitentiary, $86,626.96. It requires something else than the workhouse to make the Penitentiary self-sustaining, evidently.

DO NOT AMEND.

We submitted, briefly, yesterday, a few reasons why Senator Rutan's proposed amendments to the Constitution should not be offered by the Legislature to the vote of the people. The more they are examined, with their surroundings, the more decidedly do we object to them. The resolutions offered, once adopted by the Legislature, and the annoyance of a canvass before the people must be incurred. There is no need of this. The Legislature now in session was not elected under the new Constitution, does not meet its requirements, as a rule, is not in sympathy with it, and only legislates under it so far may be necessary to give effect to the more essential of its provisions. Is it not very presumptuous in this body to attempt to defeat some of the most important requirements of the new instrument? Much useless expense must attend the submitment of these amendments. They will, of necessity, be twice published, in two newspapers, in every county in the State. This will cost not less than from $12,000 to 15,000,—putting the outlay at a figure extremely low. It will probably not cost less than $25,000.

More directly, the object of the changes cannot, at this juncture, be commended. That relating to the courts in Philadelphia will devolve on the people of that city increased expense. This is probably its direct purpose—the object being to so arrange it that the Judges in that city can be paid larger salaries. The two amendments for the repeal of which the most can be said, have been totally untried. One is the clause that requires the cumulative system of voting to be applied to the election of Supreme Judges. This will come to a practical test next Fall, and we shall then know its value. At the best, the amendments cannot be perfected before that time, and need not be attempted. The probable result of the cumulative system will be to secure a good class of nominations. One of each class, for example, is quite sure of election next Fall; this will devolve upon both parties the necessity of offering the best men they have as candidates. The election will be non-partisan, and the Judiciary thus freed from a class of influences which have hitherto proved detrimental. The argument for the amendment is that the Judiciary section embodies the theory of Buckalew, and prevents the majority from controlling the result. This is not very forcible as an argument against the good the article will undeniably accomplish.

On the legislative article, economy, ease of management and rapidity of legislation are the arguments for, while freedom from corruption and general purity is the argument against the change. The subject was carefully canvassed while the new Constitution was under discussion. If the Legislature will economize in its salaries, the expense will not be great. The example of this session, however, has been a bad one, but we are to remember that the next Legislature will be elected under the new Constitution, and that its members will be required to hold down the estimates for salaries. In any event, the purity of the Legislature is more than any question of direct expense.

Direct criticism aside, and the facts remain that the present Legislature, not having been elected under the new Constitution, is not specially interested to give it effect; on the contrary, it brings forward no less than eight important amendments, nearly all of them touching points on which we have had no experience, which are totally untried, and which, having been passed upon by the people, are deserving the respect of a fair trial in actual operation. We appreciate the many excellent qualities of Senator Rutan, but regret that he should be made the representative of a movement which must be accepted as unfriendly to the new Constitution.

To all the arguments that may possibly be put forth recommending the proposed changes on party grounds, we have one sufficient reply. The Republican party has pledged its faith to the new Constitution in whole and in detail. It does not depend for its success in this State, on the small schemes and trickeries of partisan management. Its grandest triumphs, in the State and nation, have been achieved where it has risen above the technical schemes of the mere politicians, and has boldly asserted its principles and doctrines, and on the basis of these appealed for success. It has made its feeblest efforts when some doubtful scheme has been put forward. Can not the politicians of the State learn this lesson? We warn those at Harrisburg that if this scheme of amendment goes to the people along with our State ticket, in the preliminary vote next Fall, it will not only be defeated, but will probably carry the ticket down with it.

PERSONAL.

QUEEN VICTORIA will be fifty-five next 24th of May. She is in the thirty-seventh year of her reign.

BISHOP WORDSWORTH, of the Church of England, recently denounced in strong terms simony, which he affirms is increasing.

COLONEL VALETTE has asked to be retired from the French army with a pension and to be allowed to share the captivity of Marshal Bazaine.

THEY are going to tear down the house in which General Butler was born. In youth it sheltered him, but the fellow who has the mortgage on it doesn't seem to care a cent for sentiment.

VERMONT now claims Millard Fillmore's ancestors on his father's side; his grandfather, Nathaniel, after serving in the French war, settled at Bennington, and took part as an ensign in the revolutionary battle at that place.

THE reigning Duke of Brunswick is to receive the art treasures of his eccentric brother, the "Diamond Duke, the greater part of which were abstracted from the ducal museum at Brunswick. This valuable collection includes the celebrated onyx, nearly lost through the prince's expedient of concealing it under a coating of gold, and the equally famous gem which formed part of Mary Stuart's singnet ring.

BEFORE the stout English Princess Mary became Princess of Teck, her friends tried to get up a match between her and Victor Emmanuel. He came over to see her, and, after an interview, exclaimed: "Why, that woman would sit on the seven hills of Rome at once."

GEN. WASHINGTON'S private seal is now in the possession of Mr. Bushrod D. Washington, of Illinois. It is of white cornelian in the form of a shield, surmounted by a coronet, upon which is perched a raven with spread wings. On the shield is the motto, "*exitus acta probat.*"

IT is stated on good authority that the late Eliphalet Williams, of Northampton, bequeathed $10,000 in legacies to public institutions, and the rest of his valuable estate to Dr. John Tyler and his grandchildren. Most estimates of the property place it considerably above $200,000. Mr. Williams was one of the original corporators of the Phœnix Bank of New York.

GEN. GARIBALDI has written a congratulatory letter to M. Ledru-Rollin, recently elected a member of the French National Assembly, in which he says: "I feel myself young again in seeing you resume your glorious post in the van of the Republican phalanx, and I augur well for the cause of humanity, now trampled under foot by tyranny, falsehood, and violence."

THOMAS BALL, the sculptor, is about to revisit this country after an absence of six years, passed in his beautiful Florentine villa, beside that of the late lamented Powers. He is now engaged in putting the finishing touches to the colossal statue of Lincoln, which was put into his hands for execution by the freedmen. It will be moulded upon the group which he modelled some years ago, photographs of which were sent to this country, and will be cast in bronze.

IT IS SAID that the Empress of Germany is one of the most simply dressed of women, except on occasions of ceremony. Her dry goods bills are said to be less than those of the wives of many of the merchants. She drives out in a calico dress. And the Princess Bismarck, fresh and comely, though past sixty, superintends her farm work, goes about the house with a great bunch of keys at her girdle, and her house is filled with knitted quilts and "which like," the evidence of her skill and industry.

MISS BLANCHE DAVENPORT, a younger sister of the popular Miss Fanny Davenport, has just made her debut upon the operatic stage at Alexandria, Italy, in La Traviata." From all accounts the new prima donna is likely to make as great a mark in the musical sphere as her gifted sister has made in the dramatic world. Miss Blanche's voice is described as one of singular purity and as possessing the sympathetic qualities to draw tears. She has been engaged at the Teatro Municipale for two months, and her next appearance will be in "Martha." She is to be known as Signorina Lablach.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THERE are twenty female undertakers in the country.

THE smallest circular saws are those used in making gold pens.

BOSTON had the lowest tide on the 22d instant for many years past.

THE Vendome column reached one-half of its total height February 24.

THE Royal Marines and Rifle Brigade have arrived at London from Ashantee.

THE gross receipts of the British railroads have more then doubled within 14 years.

IN gifts to universities the United States is ahead of the world. In 1873, $9,957,454 were granted to such institutions.

ONE of the new spring bonnets has a little cape, and consequently does not require a mark inside to distinguish the back from the front.

THE total exports of petroleum from the United States from January 1st to March 7th, 1874, were 33,559,088 gallons, against 22,000,836 in 1873, and 19,386,896 in 1872.

J. F. FRANKLIN, the agent arrested a week ago, charged with being concerned in the great railroad bond forgeries of last August, has been released on fifteen thousand dollars bail.

TO BISMARCK is attributed this aphorism: "The French are enemies never to be appeased. Take away from them the book, the tailor and the hairdresser, and what remains of them is a copper-colored Indian."

A NEW imitation of gold has been prepared in Germany, 58.86 of copper, 40.22 of zinc, and 1.92 of lead. A more useful discovery is an alloy of iron and zinc containing 4.6 per cent. of iron and of great whiteness and tenacity.

A NUMBER of New York gentlemen really and zealously in earnest in the effort to restore the practice of burning the dead instead of burying them, are contemplating a large mass meeting or some other form of demonstration upon the public.

THREE quilted petticoats were found by New York Custom House officers in the trunk of a steerage passenger on board the America on Monday, the wadding of which consisted of hair switches quilted in. Three hundred and fifty switches were found, weighing 86 pounds.

A RABID Newfoundland dog rushed into a dwelling house, in Boston, the other day, and after tearing and breaking the furniture in the parlor, ran up into the attic, where one of the ladies in the house had the presence of mind to shut him up until the arrival of an officer, who shot him. The furniture was damaged about $50.

THE farmer's chief of the nation,
The oldest of nobles is he;
How blest beyond others his station,
From want and from envy how free!
His patent was granted in Eden,
Long ages and ages ago;
Oh, the farmer, the farmer forever—
Three cheers for the spade, plow and hoe.

THE *Pilot*, in commenting on the report of the murder of an American Protestant minister in Mexico, says: "It is said that a priest instigated the crime, which we cannot believe. But should it turn out to be true, the crime of the mob should be intensified on his head by a terrible punishment. The wretches who could kill a man with a religious cry on their lips are the greatest wretches in the world."

SEVERAL cargoes of salmon eggs have been shipped from England and deposited in Australian rivers, but the non-appearance of young salmon has led to fears that the attempt to stock the rivers with this fine fish had failed. The Government, however, offered a reward of one hundred and fifty dollars for the first salmon taken, and this reward has recently been paid. The pioneer fish was bottled up and sent home to England.

THE Boston *Globe* remarks: A copy of the Bible, bound in calf, according to the Edinburgh *Scotsman*, was lately found in the stomach of a codfish, and bore the name of William Sim, and the date 1830. It has been learned that Sim was a sailor of Dundee, who went to sea in 1834, and has not been heard from since. The supposition is that everything appertaining to him was devoured by this fish, which had been tormented for forty years with an indigestible Bible in its stomach.

IS THIS ROBBERY?

Protection to the Western Farmer.

We have lying before us a long complaint by a farmer against the present protective tariff of this country. He denounces it as unjustly oppressive of the farmers' interests, and as manifesting the possession, by those for whose benefit it is framed, of an overbearing, grasping spirit. We think we have read complaints like this before. Western farmers are prone to indulge in them. But this particular complaint comes from a *Canadian* farmer, and it is our Western farmers who are the "protection pirates" this time—not the pig iron makers. Says this Canadian farmer:—"We cannot send a horse worth a hundred dollars over to the American side of the lines, but we must hand over twenty dollars to the United States Government; and the same with cattle and sheep. If we send a bushel of wheat we must pay twenty cents; barley or oats fifteen cents, and so on to the end of it."

True enough, every word that is here uttered. And all this "taxation" is for the benefit of that other oppressed class, the Western farmers, who are thus *protected* in the production of horses, cattle, sheep, wheat, barley, oats, etc., against the products of the cheap farm labor of Canada. Just think of it! Twenty dollars tariff on a hundred dollar Canadian horse. Twenty cents tariff on a bushel of Canadian wheat. This fully equals the duty which our Government imposes on foreign pig iron, rails, etc. But does the Illinois farmer—does the Chicago *Tribune*—complain of these duties on Canadian farm products? Do they call *this* robbery, and piracy, and class legislation? If they do, they do their roaring very gently.—*Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association.*

Fatal Practical Joke.

An Ohio paper gives the details of what is called a lamentable accident that occurred in Pike township, Fulton county, that State, a few days ago. The circumstances are substantially as follows: Wm. Mullen, Jr., who lives within a short distance of Winameg, has been in the habit of going in the evening for his mail, and had, on more than one occasion, been annoyed by a certain dog howling near his house, and, on leaving the house Saturday night, he made the remark in the presence of a young man by the name of Bird R. Fleming, who was living there, that he was going to the store, and if that dog made that noise again he was going to shoot him. This young man got in advance of Mullen some way, and, for the purpose of scaring him, imitated a dog, when Mullen drew his revolver and fired, killing the boy almost instantly.

KOFFEE'S CAPITAL.

Description of the City of Coomassie—The King's Palace and Treasures.

After the taking of Coomassie and the Ashantee expedition, the newspaper correspondents vied with each other in giving graphic descriptions of King Koffee's capital, which was about one-third destroyed by fire. The correspondent of the *Daily News* says:

In the morning we surveyed what was remaining of our conquest. Coomassie covers a very large space of ground—to speak of it still in the present tense. It has many handsome houses, all built in the same style. The front is open, raised about four feet from the ground. Here sit the inhabitants, and watch the dreadful spectacles provided for their amusement. Chiefs' houses have a long facade of dead wall on their side, profusely ornamented with stucco devices in high relief. The lower part is painted red, and polished. All living rooms lie behind, and little care seems to be given them. In some houses, however, they cover a very large piece of ground, room beyond room, always opening on a court-yard, and huts beyond. The King's palace is really a handsome building of stone, faced with stucco and extremely solid. It has two floors and a belvidere, used for lumber. An open battlement surmounts the roof, from which one commands an extensive view. But the place is apparently used as a treasure house exclusively. Only one room the King lives in, to judge by appearances—a low, dark bed-chamber on the ground floor, hung with cloth of country silk, and containing a silk bedstead, with curtains at one end and a low divan on the other. The rest of the building is simply stored with loot, although it seems probable that the most valuable articles have been removed. I made out a list of objects noticed in my visit. Imprimis, a great number of umbrellas, some of them very handsome, and one of black and red velvet in alternate squares, bound with gold face, with a golden top, perfectly new. A quantity of common pot figures—Highland Mary, two little busts of the Duke of Wellington, etc. A number of clocks, various, all stopped with the rust of years. A very ancient coatee belonging to the First West India, and shako of incredible shape, probably contemporaneous. Calabashes and stools, beautifully bound with silver. A bird organ, playing, as advertised, "O Rest Thee, Babe," "Slow Broke the Light," "Adieste Fideles," etc. Portrait of a gentleman in oils. Four gold masks, very heavy, quite pure, valued at £150 to £200 each. A great quantity of old Dutch engravings in portfolios. Numbers of big toilet glasses. The King's plate, mostly Dutch metal. Many guns, one double-barrel, silver mounted. A lot of kettles. A gold-bound lantern. Boxes of embossed silver; two tea-tables, one inlaid with gold, one with silver. Silver and gold chibouks. A magic lantern. A handsome pyx. Picture of the new Custom House of the River Thames. Ivory model of a ship. Chairs, beautifully carved, and collection of "stony marbles."

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS.

A Royal Kissing Match at Windsor.

The London *Times*, in giving an account of the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Windsor, says:

While the cheers are still echoing through the station, Her Majesty steps from the waiting-room to the platform. Close behind her stand the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Cambridge, and the two eldest boys of Prince of Wales. The train is skillfully driven, so that the door of the chief saloon carriage comes to a stop opposite the door of the royal waiting room. It has hardly halted before the Duke of Edinburgh jumps hurriedly out, embraces his mother, and turns to assist his young wife. No sooner has the Grand Duchess set foot on the platform than a glad smile lights up the features of the Queen, who advances to meet her, takes her in both arms before she can make any courtesy or formal greeting and kisses her repeatedly on both cheeks with the warmest affection. Perhaps one ought not to make too curiously the little incidents of such a meeting. But all England will be glad to hear of this true motherly welcome given to the young stranger who comes among us as a daughter of England. On her side, the Grand Duchess returned the embrace with equal warmth, and in that moment must have felt instinctively that in her new home there would indeed be given to her the love of a new mother. When the Queen had thus welcomed her daughter the Prince and Princess of Wales kissed the Grand Duchess. They were familiar friends, lately parted from. But Princess Helena, Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice were sisters now seen for the first time. It was their turn now to salute the Grand Duchess. Princess Leopold took the like privilege, and then the Grand Duchess, stooping down, gave a hearty embrace to her husband's nephews, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, who held up their cheeks to be kissed with a childlike wonder and simplicity. Other greetings being exchanged with other members of the Royal Family, the Royal sortege, without much loss of time, was marshalled for the return to the Castle.

Poisoning Valuable Animals.

A disgraceful piece of mischief is reported from Berlin, where some idiot has, it seems, been amusing himself by poisoning a good many of the most valuable animals in the Zoological Gardens. His last victims are six bears, two jaguars, two black panthers, two lions, and a lynx, all of which have died, with the exception of the male jaguar and the female panther. These, however, are not the only losses sustained. Within the last few weeks several valuable carnivora have perished, and their death being attributed to feeding on the flesh of horses possibly suffering from disease. The food given to the animals has since been carefully cooked, so that willful poisoning appears to be the only explanation of the recent deaths among them. The Directors of the Zoological Garden Company have offered a reward of one thousand thalers for the apprehension of the miscreant. If caught he should certainly be compelled to nurse the survivors during their period of convalescence, or by confinement in the monkey house expiate a stupid, cruel, and wanton crime, of which a monkey might be ashamed.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1854.
ASSETS January 1, 1873, over $778,351 56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annualy, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhoden, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Sommers, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC ACID SOAP,
An admirable MEDICINAL SOAP, containing twenty per cent. of Carbolic Acid. This soap is transparent and elegant in appearance, as well as being most useful for the purpose of cleansing and purifying the skin, giving a freshness unequalled by any other soap. It is mildly stimulant, as well as deputative and disinfectant, and used to the teeth and mouth, it is very refreshing. Sold at the great Family Medicine Depot of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW DISCOVERY
Edward's
NATURAL POLISH.
The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.
It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest Gold Jewelry to the worst tarnished Locomotive, Fire Engine or Kitchen Utensil.
For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.
AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and get a circular.
27 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

ALEXANDER G. COCHRAN.....JOSEPH M GAZZAM.
Gazzam & Cochran,
LAW AND COLLECTION
OFFICE,
No. 94 Diamond St., Pittsburgh
Practice in all the Federal, State and County Courts. Collections made and legal business transacted in all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe.

KEYSTONE
MARBLE WORKS.
For a Fine Monument, a Good Head Stone, or all kinds of Work for the Cemeteries, go to
C. MILLER'S,
No. 45 Butler street, near the Cemetery Gate, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
At 6¾c. Fast Colored Calicos.
At 8½c, New Dark Calicos.
At 8½c, New Light Calicos.
AT 8½c.
All Pure Linen Crash for Towels.
At 8½c, Huck Towels.
At 12½c, Extra Bargains in Towels.
At 25c, Beautiful Damask Towels.
AT 11c.
Half Bleached Muslin.
At 12½c, Fine Shirting Muslin.
At 12c, An Extra Bargain in Muslin.
At 12½c, New Spring Cretonnes.
AT 50c,
LADIES' STAMPED SKIRTS.
TABLE LINENS,
Table Damasks, Fancy Patterns,
Table Cloths, in all Colors.
Pillow Case Muslins,
Sheeting Muslins,
Pillow Case and
Sheeting Linens, &c.
Carpets,
Oil Cloths
and Mattings.
New and handsome stock of Spring Carpets, Hemp, Rag, Ingrain and Brussels.
Floor, Stair and Table Oil Cloths,
Straw and Cocoa Mattings,
Mats, Rugs, Stools, Ottomans, &c., &c.
Stock of Housekeeping and
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,
Full and complete at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

DAMAGED
BY
FIRE!
GOODS
SLIGHTLY DAMAGED
By the late Fire, No. 371 Broadway, New York, will be offered at
Less Than Half Cost
WHITE GOODS
Slightly Soiled,
SUCH AS
NAINSOOK, SWISS,
Striped Null, P. K.
VEILINGS, BAREGES
Grenadines, Embroideries,
1,450 pcs Hamburgs
Laces and Trimmings
SELLING OFF
WITHOUT
Regard to Cost,
ROSENBAUM & CO.,
NO. 76
MARKET STREET.
N. B.—Will Remove about 25th inst. to No. 78 and 80 Market Street.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
190 Liberty St.
Manufacturers and Dealers
IN THE
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.

FURNACES, RANGES, MANTLES, GRATES, &c.
JAMES OLD, 198 LIBERTY STREET.

DRY GOODS.
WILLIAM
NEW ARRANGEMENTS
1874.
New Spring Goods, Of all kinds, On Second Floor.
Marseilles Quilts, Toilet Quilts, Honey Comb Quilts.
SECOND FLOOR
Is now fitted up a general storeroom, where all kinds of Goods may be found as on first floor.
Wall Screens, Toilet Sets, Bureau Sets.
Toilet Sacques, Chemises, Ladies' Night Gowns.
Ladies' and Misses Fine White Skirts,
Plain, Tucked and Embroidered.
Ladies' and Misses' Fine White Muslin Underwear.
Children's and Misses' Of all kinds, Fine Underwear.
LADIES' FANCY STRIPED SHAWLS,
Fine—only $2 00—very cheap.
Calico Waists, White Waists, Chintze Waists.
Linen Waists, Alpaca Waists, Embroidered Waists.
LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS of every description—lowest to finest qualities.
Handsome New Flowers, Pom Pons, Mourning Flowers.
Hats and Bonnets, Scarfs, Ruchings, Ribbons and Flowers.
This department will be found to be very attractive at
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
SEMPLE.
SPRING GOODS.
197 AND 199 PENN AVE.
SILKS.
We have just opened our new lines of
Black and Fancy Dress Silks,
For the present season, to which we invite the attention of buyers. Our
BLACK SILKS
are of the very best makes, including "GOLDEN WHEEL" and C. J. BONNET & CO., CASHMERE De LOIE. All at
Reduced Prices.
IN FANCY STRIPED SILKS
We offer Choice Styles at less than last season's prices.
Plain Dress Silks,
In all new Dark Shades, and in Evening Tints.
BLACK TORQUOISE, AND
BLACK GRAS DE SUES,
For Trimming.
New Hamburg Embroideries.
New Style Linen Collars and Cuffs.
All the late styles in Neck Ruchings.
Latest Novelties in Ladies' Neck Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties.
Fine French Corsets.
Ready Made Muslin Undergarments of Superior Quality and Finish.
French Cotton Hosiery, plain and striped.
Real Balbriggon Hosiery.
Merino Underwear, 25c.
White Piques, Irish Linen.
Striped Linen, Tucked Skirting.
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVENUE.
DRY GOODS!
English Walking Jackets, Shawls, Blankets, Merinos, Serges, Cashmeres,
AND ALL
Winter Dress Goods
Selling at 50 Greatly Reduced Prices.
Table Linens, Sheetings and Shirtings very cheap at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 96 Market Street.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
SPRING, 1874
AT
Immense Bargains.
CARPETS,
LATEST STYLES.
Oil Cloths. Oil Cloths.
BEST DESIGNS.
SHADES AND SHADE CLOTH
IN GREAT VARIETY.
We offer a large and well selected stock at LOWEST CASH PRICES.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue
WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.
THE
Superior Lumber Co.
Has now on hand a large stock of DRY
PINE AND HEMLOCK JOIST,
PINE, OAK AND CHESTNUT PLANK,
BOARDS, LATHS,
Pickets, &c.,
At the very lowest prices.
OFFICES and YARDS, 22d and Railroad Streets. 29th and Liberty Streets.
John Gillespie,
CHIMNEYS SWEPT.
RANGES AND FURNACES
Of all kinds repaired and made to work satisfactorily. FANCY GRATES SET, and all kinds of CHIMNEY TOPS.
No. 14 Strawberry Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Postoffice Box, 775.
Work done on carpets without making dirt. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. mh23:z66

DRY GOODS.
New and Desirable
Spring Dress Goods!
AT
VERY LOW PRICES.
Alpacas, All Latest Colors.
New Spring Poplins.
Silk Warp Mixtures.
Serges and Sateens.
Wool Delaines, Choice Shades.
New Tycoon Repps,
Spring Delaines,
Children's Dress Goods.
NEW PLAIDS!
GREAT BARGAINS IN
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS.
From 25c. upwards.
NEW ASSORTMENT
Mourning Dress Goods,
In all Desirable Fabrics.
American and Foreign Black and Colored
DRESS SILKS
Direct from Manufacturers, offered at Very Low Prices.
LATEST STYLES IN
SPRING SHAWLS
Ladies' and Children's Suits.
Large additions to the
Cassimere and Cloth Department,
In Goods for Men and Boys' Wear,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.
NEW UNDERWEAR.
Ladies' Chemise,
Ladies' Drawers,
Ladies' Skirts,
Ladies' Dressing Sacques,
Ladies' Corset Covers,
Ladies' Night Gowns,
Infants' Dresses,
Infants' Skirts,
Infants' Slips,
In fine MUSLIN and CAMBRIC, a superior make at
WHITE, ORR & CO.
25 Fifth Avenue.
STOVES, RANGES, &c.
THE
FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
SILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts. Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
206 and 208 Liberty Street
1874. WALL PAPER. 1874.
ATTENTION!
FRENCH TAPESTRIES and PANELS
CHOICE AMERICAN PAPERS
Of all Grades and Prices.
SPECIALTY.
Frescoe Painted Tints,
Nicer than Paint and Superior to Varnish. A patent preparation in Oil. Sold exclusively by
W. P. MARSHALL,
No. 47 Seventh Street,
(Formerly Irwin), NEAR LIBERTY.
GOOD INVESTMENT
MUNICIPAL BONDS,
Paying 8 and 10 Per Cent.
CALL ON
G. B. HILL & CO.,
58 FOURTH AVENUE.
SPEEDILY CURED.
ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous diseases, at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 179 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or seminal weakness or impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in maturer years and which produce some of the following effects, as nervousness, dullness, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfitsthe victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.
Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation, or address
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FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
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Samuel A. Long, Frank Kohne,
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SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
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Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Siebert, P. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
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International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
3 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President,
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
John Watt, W. H. Mechling,
Wm. Neeb, M. Sauner,
Joseph Wagnest, Joseph Grad,
C. H. Love, J. C. Anderson,
W. McKee, C. Schiefort,
James Irvin.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 27, 1874.

The bank statements, while they represent the situation of our banks only up to the 27th of February, a month since, may fairly be accepted as a criterion of their present situation. These statements show a heavy line of deposits, and a generally sound, strong condition on the part of the banks. The approaching demands, which usually come on the first of April, have made them cautious, for a time past, in extending loans, but the result will probably be an easy transfer of obligations, and the arrangement of liabilities on the forthcoming quarterly settling day. Real estate tends downward in values, with little doing. There is a tightening of rates for loanable funds. An inactive general market,—money, iron, and manufactures. In other departments, slightly improved activity.

The action of the House at Washington on the currency question is accepted, even by anti-inflationists, as agreeable. Says one, "the putting an end to the agonizing suspense of the past four—nearly five—months is something which we believe every one is grateful for. There are now, at least so far as the House is concerned, established premises on which calculations can be made, and from which correct conclusions can be drawn. Before we knew that there was a hidden obstacle in the channel, which all had to go through, it had wrecked many, because its location was not known. Now its length and breadth and precise location is known and marked; and those who are hereafter wrecked on it will have only themselves to blame.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says: "Governor Kellogg has revoked all contracts now in force with official journals throughout the State, so far as they relate to the publication of the laws passed by the General Assembly at its session just closed. This revocation is expected to save the State at least $100,000, and is creating a fearful howl among the so-called official journals."

Luther S. Kaufman, broker, No. 60 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed
Gold	112¾	112¾
U. S. 5-20s—1881—coupons	120¼	120¼
Do., do. 1881	119⅝	119⅝
5-20 1862	117⅝	117⅝
" 1864	119¼	119¼
" 1865	120⅝	120⅝
" 1865 new	119½	119½
" 1867	120	120
" 1868—coupons	119¾	119¾
10-40's	114¾	114¾
Currency 6's	117¾	117¾
New 5 per cents	114¾	114¾
10-40's—coupons	114¾	114¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	101	101¾
Erie	40¾	40¾
A. & P. preferred	17⅞	17⅞
B. H. & E.	1¾	1¾
C. C. & I. C.	31¾	31¾
St. Paul	44¾	44¾
Do. preferred	64¾	65
Michigan Southern	79¾	80
Do. Central		74
North Western Common	59¾	59¾
Do. preferred	71	73¾
Rock Island	106¾	106¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh		88¾
Pacific Mail	47¾	47¾
Western Union Telegraph	80¾	80¾
Ohio & Mississippi	31¾	31¾
Ohio & Pacific	55¾	55¾
Toledo & Wabash	46¾	46¾
Harlem	130	131
Chicago and Alton		103¾
Adams Express	97¾	97¾
American Express	69¾	69¾
U. S. Express	75	75
W., Fargo & Co. Express	50¾	50¾
Quicksilver	17¾	17¾
Canton	114¾	114¾
Panama	117	118
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph	31	31¾
Do. Preferred	39	39

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of settlement stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Closed.
Penna. Central	52¾
" " scrip	98¾
Reading	120¾
United Cos. of N. J.	120¾
Oil Creek	14¾
Lehigh Valley	91
A. V. R. R. 6's—'80	44
General Transportation	4
Empire do.	3

NEW YORK, March 26, 1874.

Money was easy at 3@4. The customs receipts were $307,000. Sterling was quiet and firm at 485 for sixty days, and 488 for sight. Gold closed at 112¾, after selling at 112⅝@112¾. The carrying rates were 4 per cent. to flat, and finally 2@3 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $28,000. The clearings were $43,000,000. The Treasury Department sent small bids for $1,000,000 gold, instead of $500,000, as advertised, and the market declined ⅛ on the announcement. It is supposed the Secretary sold this extra amount to replenish the currency balances and keep the legal-tenders at the present limit of $382,000,000. Governments closed firm at the best prices of the day. State bonds were quiet. There was an unusually large business in railroad bonds, with a material improvement in prices. Union Pacific and Northwestern bonds were the features. Stocks opened quiet and steady, with the exception of Lake Shore, which was weak and lower. At the first board prices advanced ½ to 1¾ per cent., the greatest improvement being in Pacific Mail. Later the market became feverish under the lead of Erie, which declined 2 per cent. on unfavorable advices from London. During the last hour of business the market was strong and prices advanced in the entire list. The closing prices were the highest of the day for Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Union Pacific and Wabash. Vanderbilt brokers were free buyers of Lake Shore. The market closed strong. Over 200,000 shares changed hands, of which 65,000 were Western Union, 43,000 Lake Shore, 24,000 Pacific Mail, 12,000 Northwest common, 14,000 Union Pacific, 8,000 Erie, 7,000 Rock Island, 8,000 St. Paul common, 10,000 Erie, and 7,000 New York Central.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 120¾; 5-20s of '62, 117⅝; do of '64, 120¾; do of '65, 120¾; do, new, 119¾; do of '67, 120; do of '68, 119¾; 10-40s, 114¾; currency 6s, 117¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 90; do, new, 90¾; Virginia, new, 25; do old, 42; North Carolina old, 38¾; do new, 30.

Stocks.—Canton, 115; Western Union Telegraph Co., 80¾; Quicksilver, 17¾; Adams Express, 97¾; Wells, Fargo & Co., 50¾; American Express, 69¾; Pacific Mail, 47¾; New York Central, 101¼; Erie, 40¾; New York Central Scrip, 98¾; Harlem, 130¾; do preferred, 130; Hudson River, 101¾; Reading, 120¾; Michigan Southern, 79¾; Michigan Central, 99¾; Illinois Central, 109¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 88¾; Chicago & Rock Island, 106¾; Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne, 93¾; Chicago & Alton, 103¾; do preferred, 124; Ohio & Mississippi, 31¾; Ohio & Pacific, 55¾; Terre Haute, 15¾; do preferred, 39; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, 120; Panama, 117; Illinois Central, 104; Union Pacific, 33¾; Central Pacific, 89; Del., Lack. & West., 114¾; Hartford & Erie, 11¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 108¾.

LONDON, March 26—5 P. M.—Consols, 91⅝@92⅛; 5-20's of '65, 103¾; do '67, 105¾; 10-40's, 104¾; new 5's, 104¾; New York Central, 96; Erie, 27.

PARIS, March 26.—Specie in the Bank of France increased twenty millions eighty-five thousand francs during the past week. Rentes, 59f 75c.

Chicago Lumber Market.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Within the past half days there has been little or no change at the yards. A fair trade for the season is reported, and common lumber is firm under reduced stocks. The most prominent event of the week has been the arrival of several cargoes of lumber from the East Shore of Michigan, which will be sold on the wholesale market at $11.50 for piece stuff and $12 for common inch boards; $1.75@$2.25 for shingles. It is expected that the receipts by lake will be light for some time yet. The lumber now coming forward was sawed last fall, and it is understood that there is not a great deal of it, and a good deal of that lies on docks as yet inaccessible to vessels, owing to the ice. The mills will probably not start up for some time yet. Charters have been reported as follows: M. Mackson, 175; Huntington, 300; Manistee, 280. Shingles on track are fairly active at 325. The following sales were made: 1,060 M shingles at $3.25.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 26.—Cotton firm at 13½@14½c. Flour quiet; $6.50@6.90. Wheat q uiet at $1.30@1.50. Corn 58@60c. Oats 45@47c. Lard 10c. Hams, shoulders 6¾; clear rib sides clear sides, 9¾. Bacon: shoulders 7¾@; clear rib 9¾c; clear 9¾c. Whisky firm 97c.

COMMERCIAL

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 26, 1874.

Trade in commercial circles, while it is improving slightly, is dull, at least our merchants generally so report it. The inquiry for the leading articles is restricted entirely to supplying immediate necessities, while as regards values there have been no important changes since the date of our last report.

APPLES—The arrivals continue meagre, and with a steady demand and limited supply, prices are firm and advancing; we now quote at $4¾@5 ⅜ brl. for fair to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—$5 to 7½ ⅜ gallon.

BEANS—Continue quiet and unchanged: good mediums, $1.10@2.15 ⅜ bushel. Prime navies $2.35@2.45.

BUTTER—The market for strictly choice, which is scarce, is holding its own, but common stock is moving in freely, and as the supply of this character is accumulating, and holders are anxious to realize, prices are weak and drooping; sales of prime to choice at 30 to 35, and inferior to common at 16@20.

CRANBERRIES—$10@11 ⅜ brl.

CHEESE—There is a steady demand and prices are firm but quotations are unchanged. Prime to choice Factory 14¾ still quotable at 15@15¾ in a jobbing way, and Ohio Swellzer at 16@17.

COUNTRY GOODS—Quotations are unchanged. Dried Apples, 4¾@5; Peaches, 8 to 8¾; do Quarters, 5@6; Prunes, $4.00@5.00; Tomatoes, $2.40@2.80.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples are quotable at 9@10 —we were reported a sale of 2,000 lbs at 9¾ cts Peaches quiet and unchanged at 16@18 for halves 10@12 for Quarters, Blackberries, 15@16.

EGGS—The market, as noted in our last, is considerably firmer, and with a steady demand and diminished receipts, holders generally are indifferent about selling at present rates, 14@15.

FLOUR—Some of the western millers write that they expect flour to go higher before long, but we fail to see anything at the present writing to produce an advance, and at the same time, it is not likely to decline, in view of the fact that it is now and has been for some time selling relatively lower than wheat. Spring wheat flours quotable at $6.75@7.75, the outside figure for fancy Minnesotas; red winters, $7.75@8.25; white wheats, $8@8.50. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—There is a continued good demand for Ear Corn, and with light receipts and a very limited supply, prices are firm and advancing; may be fairly quoted at 58@78 cts. Shelled is reported as having been sold on track at 73 cts, equal to 75 free in elevator. Wheat continues quiet and nominally unchanged; red winter $1.80@1.85; white $1.85@2.05. The mills here are virtually out of the market, and the demand and orders from the interior are by no means numerous. The arrivals of Oats continue liberal but prices are still unchanged; we continue to quote at 55 to 57 for good mixed to prime white. Rye is dull but unchanged 90@91. There is nothing doing in Barley.

GROCERIES—Trade in the grocery line continues dull, as it usually is at this particular time, but an increased demand early next month is expected. Refined Sugars were reported firmer to-day, caused by the inquiries and quite a slight advance, but there has been no change in prices here as yet. Coffee, on the other hand, continues dull, and the market is decidedly demoralized; with no improvement in the demand, continued free arrivals, stocks steadily accumulating and a general disposition to realize, the situation is anything but encouraging for the selling interest. The arrivals of Rio and Santos during the past ten days foot up 40,351 bags; the stock in first hands is reported at 85,121 bags in New York, 7,587 bags in Baltimore, and 11,000 in Galveston, making a total of 93,678 bags. There is a fair jobbing demand for Molasses and prices have undergone no quotable change recently.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 12¾; Crushed, Powdered, Granulated, 11¾; Standard A, 10¾; B, 10; Ex. C, 9¾; Circle C, 9¾; Franklin Extra C, 9¾; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9¾; American Extra C, 9; Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9, as to quality.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 20@21; good to prime, 18@19; fair, 17@18. Roasted: Fancy Old Government Java, 30@31; loose, 29@29½.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 65@67; prime old, 70@72.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 55; Amber, 62@65; lower grades, 35@40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Patna, 8¾c; Rangoon, 8@8¼c.

HOMINY—Is in light supply but unchanged; $5 per brl. to the trade, and $5.50 in a jobbing way.

HAY—There is a fair demand for strictly prime, but common stock is in good supply and dull; we continue to quote on wharf and track at $18@21 ⅜ ton, according to quality.

MILL FEED—Bran, $1.10@1.15; Middlings, $1.40@1.50. Oil Meal, $31 ⅜ ton.

MAPLE SUGAR—Is still quotable at 1.35@1.40 for gallon jugs. Maple Sugar, in grain, 14@15.

ONIONS—$4.50@4.80 ⅜ brl.

POTATOES—There is a very fair demand, but the supply is fully equal to it and prices remain unchanged: we continue to quote at $1.10@1.25 ⅜ bushel in small lots, carload, the outside figure for prime Peach Blows.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens in demand, with sales at 12@14c. Live, quiet at 6@7c.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar cured hams, 13 lb, 12¾; Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9¾; Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 12½; Ex. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 16¾; Beef tongues, $7.50 ⅜ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb., Bacon Rib Sides, 9¾c; Bacon Short Rib Sides, 10c. Mess Pork, $16.50 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tcs, 9¾c. In kegs, 10¼c. In 10's, 10¾c. In 5's, 11¼c. Do, in 3 lb. caddies, 12¾c. Do in 5 lb. 12¾c. do. in 3 lb. pails 13¾c. ⅜ pound. Do in 5 lb pails, 13¾. In 3 lb. caddies, 14¾c. Ham Sausage, 10c.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is firm and advancing; we now quote at $5.75@6.25 ⅜ bushel. Timothy dull but unchanged: $3.15@3.25. Flax Seed, $2.20@2.30.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 26, 1874.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Wayne streets:

Acac., sorts.	60@	Oil, Anise	4.00 lb
Acac., 1st sort	90@	Bergam	6.75 lb
1st select	65@	Cassia	2.70 lb
Acid, Citric	1.65@	Castor	2.75 lb
Oxalic	30@	Lemon	6.75 lb
Tartaric	60@	Linseed	1.05 1.10 gal
Alcohol	2.00@	Sweet do	1.75@2.00
Aloes, Cape	20@	Olive	1.25@2.00
Barb	75@	"	2.50@3.00
Soot	15@	" Pts	2.75@3.00
Alum	4½@	Orange	5@
Arsenic, Alg	10@	Origanum	70@1.50
Carb	27½	Pennyr'l	1.80@2.00
Arnica, Flor	40@	Peppermint	6.00@6.50
Assafœtida	55@	Sassafras	85@
Balm, Copaib	1.60@	Spearmint	4.50@
Canada	70@	Oss. Sepia	40@
Bay Rum	3.25@	Pot, Bi Carb	30@
Bals. Sulp	4.25@	Prussiate	40@
Blue Mass	60@	Bromide	1.65@
Brimstone	6@	Chlorate	30@
Brucine	1.40@	Iodid	5.25@
Cantharides	2.25@	Nitrate	12@
Castile Soap	15@	Prus. Sol	60@
Catechu	15@	Quinine	2.45@
Chalk Prep	8@	Rad. Gentian	15@
Chamomile	40@	Ginger, A.	18@
Cinchona Flav	20@	Ginger, J.	18@
Cloves	40@	Ipecac P	1.80@
Cochineal	60@	Jalap P	50@
Copperas	3c	Rhubarb	1.25@
Cream Tart	45@	Rose Pink	1.25@
Cubebs	90@	Sal Soda	3@
Dextrine	20@	Salts Glauber	3@
Epsom Salts	4@	Sal Rochelle	45@
Elaterium	2.00@	Saltpetre	15@
Ergot	40@	Seed, Canary	5@
Gamboge, Gutt	60@	Cardam	1.25@
Gelatine	90@	Coriander	15@
Liqu. Cal	44@	Mustard	12@
Ital	25@	Stramonium	25@
Glauber Salts	3@	Sulphur Flow	4@
Glycerine, Pure	35@	Roll	4@
Hops	65@	Shellac	45@
Iodine	7.75@	Soap, Castile	12@
Iodoform	11.00@	White	15@
Juniper Ber	7@	Soda Ash	4½@
Lead, Acet	22@	Sup Carb	5@
Acet. Sug	19@	Sugar Lead	20@
Litharge	9@	Turpentine, Ven	60@
Magnes, Cal	85@	Venice	1.50@
Carb	60@	Copal	1.75@
Manna, Flo	60@	Demar	1.50@
Morph, Sul	4.00@	Japan	90@
Nit. Silver	1.00@	Varnish, Red	1.50@
Opium	9.50@	White	1.50@
Powd	12.50@	Whiting	1½@

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, THURSDAY, March 26, 1874.

The market has been moderately active since the date of our last report, but there has been no quotable change in prices. Extra 1,500 steers, fine and smooth, quotable at 6¼@7—we have heard of no sales above 6¾; prime 1,400 @6@6¼, 1,300 lbs 1,200 @5¾@6, 1,000@1,050 5¼@5¾; good 8.0@9.0 stockers 4¾@5¼. As noted in our last report, however, the regular eastern buyers seemed to be impressed with the idea that next week is the last one of lent, that it will be more rigidly observed, and that there will be a bad market for cattle in consequence, and, furthermore, it is understood that the shipments, not only from here but elsewhere, eastward this week have been unusually heavy, so large as might be expected, is not without its effect in depressing the market. It is also true that the large receipts and supplies of corn fattened cattle, there will be several thousand head of still fed cattle placed on the market in the next few days, which will be sold, but the general impression seems to be that the market, especially for prime stock, will hold its own.

HOGS.

Market continues slow—the demand is unusually light but the supply is also small, hence there has been no quotable change in prices for some time past, but the feeling is weaker. Prime Philadelphia hogs still quotable at 5¾ and fair to good Yorkers at 5½@5¾.

SHEEP.

The market for this class of stock continues very stiff, and notwithstanding the recent sharp advance the demand is fully up to the supply—Eneman is taking all the prime sheep at very full rates. Extra fine wool 90@100 ⅜ 20 wool, 85 lbs, 7@7¼; 170@80, 6¾@6¾. Extra open wool, 120@130 lb, 8¼@8¾. These are very stiff rates. The indications are that the market will hold its own until clipped are ready to be marketed.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 26, 1874.

The Crude market continues in an unsatisfactory and unsettled condition, and there is but little prospect of an immediate improvement. Daily dispatches quote all the way from $1.—57¾ to $1.75 ⅜ brl, according to pipe line; in bulk barges here 4½@ ⅜ gallon was bid, but holders, from all that we could learn, were holding at 5. Producers still contend that there is nothing in the article at present rates, while consumers on the other hand, argue that it is much cheaper relatively than the product, and as a proof of their assertion they refer to the fact that nearly all the refineries have been stopped. It is very certain that if it were not for the purchases made by tankers and speculators, the market could not be sustained, notwithstanding the reduction is falling off. The refined market was reported a little firmer to day, but the quotations continues very nominal, prices are nominally unchanged. April. Philadelphia delivery, quoted at 15

The barrel market continues quiet and unchanged; countries, $1.60; city make, $1.45.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee.	Rbls.
Duncan	Vesta O. W.	43
Dunohan	Star O. W.	68
Hand & Stevenson	Fairview O. W.	468
Duncan	Central O. W.	852
	Cosmos O.W.	451
Total.		3,084

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Butter—Receipts for the week 8 444 pkgs do last week, 10,138, do same week last year 3,881 do, foreign exports past week 187 firkins. Receipts are falling off still they exceed the quantities looked for at this date. The supply of new is of little moment as regards quantity, but enough arrives to open a market for it. These two features help to depress an already dull market for old, and for the time being inside quotations for State have become materially marked down since our last; no one wants to carry them now the season is nearing the second Spring month, and when new will have to be more or less included in purchases to secure from loss. Some of the larger holders meet the dull phase of matters without murmuring, but on the other hand signify that they are prepared to be accommodating before the season for releasing stock freely at easy rates. A few of these holders have managed excellently in keeping back a grade of quality that will greatly help to support the winding up sales, and in almost any event the Winter's business has rendered them secure from loss. The next one or two days have been accompanied with a very midwinter style of weather making April seem really more than one week off, and should it continue the prospect of backward pasture will in all probability renew the demand for State. Business to day exhibits considerable revival, and sellers attribute it largely to the sharp cold weather. Western solid packed butter arrives steadily, chiefly in small packages. Full prices are only realized for that and rolls. Very little new butter is quotable at 50c, except for fine near by pails. Good sweet new Welsh is quoted at 44c. Cheese—Receipts for the week 2,460 boxes, do last week 4,696 do, same week last year 11,902 do. Exports past week 3,915 boxes, same week last year 4,986 do. Gold closes 112¾. Cable quotation 14. The week has been sluggish and inactive, and more than once a decline has been threatened. Shippers have looked for low priced cheese and in all probability the export would have shown larger if sellers had been inclined to meet them in rating qualities. There is now a better disposition to sell, and the market is decidedly more quotable. Under the circumstances, however, it is hardly to be considered firm. Among the highest we note the Dr Wight Factory of September at 15¾c for about 1,000 boxes. At the close there is a firmer feeling. Gold is no higher. Liverpool freights are down to 3⅜; the cable has gone up 1s, while a few new faces are making earnest inquiry.

Eggs—Receipts for the week 16,646 brls, do last week 16,479 do, same week last year 11,199. Quotations to day are the lowest that can be remembered for the season for many years, while the oldest dealers cannot call to mind a period when the market kept the declining course it has shown for the past six weeks. Limed are now out of the way, but the receipts of fresh are unusually heavy the past 4 weeks show an increase of nearly 18,000 brls compared with either 1873 or 1872. Shippers are losing badly, unless as it is hoped the bottom has been touched the season will prove a very disastrous one. Buyers are in market to day in better numbers than they have been recently, but with so many free sellers the low rates annexed buy either small or large lots. In ordinary times low prices profit stimulate a demand, but cautionalists are cautious this season while the consumptive demand is so uncertain. State and Penna, 18@ 19c.

New York Wool Market.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The Tribune says: The week has closed dull, and the market is quiet for all descriptions. Prices, however, remain unchanged, and are generally firm for the light stocks. The dry goods trade continues slow, hence manufacturers have little encouragement, and are only buying to meet present requirements. Advice from San Francisco received here this morning by a prominent house state that the first of the California clip is now on hand and arrived from the southern part of the State, being about 100,000 pounds, slightly burry, and had sold at 21c. 200,000 pounds of the season arrived, for which holders were asking 25c, gold, without any bids. Further, that the stocks had suffered on account of the weather, and that estimates of the supply are 25 per cent less than if they had experienced a good winter. Another house has shown us a letter they have received this morning, dated San Francisco, March 14, from which we extract as follows: "In regard to the prospects of the coming spring clip of this State our information is that the condition will be a good average, but the staple will likely be short. The weather has been cold and wet, causing the feed to be very backward, consequently has interfered with the growth of wool. From present appearances the clip will be two to three weeks later than usual in coming forward to market. There is, however, much here (San Francisco) before the middle of next month. We cannot say anything as to opening prices, but 22@23c is talked of for best choice clips. From the foregoing it would seem that but little of the new crop can be expected in N. Y. before the middle of May. Sales here since Friday last comprise the following: Twelve thousand 3 pounds Texas on private terms, 19 bales California Fall do, thirty seven thousand 3-do private terms quoting a seven thousand 3-do burry and slightly burry at 21c, seven thousand 3-do burry and slightly burry at 20c, seven thousand 3-do burry and slightly burry at 19c, two hundred 3-Free Fall at 23½c, 1,500 do Black Texas on private terms, one thousand bags-Texas on private terms, 16 bales do on private terms, five thousand 3-Eastern Texas at 33c, 1,500 do washed Fleeces on private terms, three thousand do Medium do at 36c, 1,500 do Combing do at 45c, two thousand do XX Ohio on private terms, six thousand do Fleece at 38¾@35, two thousand do Scoured at 65@c on private terms, two thousand do Scoured Fall at 75c, ten thousand do Mestiza Pulled on private terms, ten thousand do Super on private terms, 50 bales do on private terms, 15,000 brand Black Super Pulled on private terms, 40 bags Extra Pulled on private terms, five thousand 3-combings on private terms, ten thousand do tub washed at 58c, twelve thousand do Oregon at 35, 130 bales Mestiza on private terms, forty thousand 3-China at 29@30c, five thousand do Port Phillip on private terms, thirty five thousand do unwashed Greek on private terms, 35 bales Cape on private terms and 24 bales do at 46c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 26, 1874.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat: demand fair and market firm; No 1 spring $1.24; No 2 $1.20¾ fresh, spot; seller April $1.19¾; seller May $1.21. No 3 $1.13@1.16, rejected $1.07@$1.09. Corn firm; No 2 mixed fresh 62@c; seller April 62¾@62¾c; seller May 65@c; rej'd 60@59½c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye scarce and firm; No 1 fresh 80c. Barley dull and nominal; No 2 $1.48@1.49; No 3 $1.34.

PROVISIONS—Pork: demand active and prices advanced $14.10 seller April; $15.15 seller May. Lard: demand good at full prices; considered $9.55@9.60; short rib middles dull; demand moderate. Hams: demand fair for common to extra. Swine: arrivals to-day all consigned to slaughtering; market active and firm for good to extra; demand good and market firm

HOME NEWS.

A Cool Escape.

Several days ago a horse was stolen from a man residing near Saxonburg, and as he suspected certain parties he called on an Alderman in Allegheny and made information against them. The warrant was placed in the hands of the constable, who proceeded to the place and caught one of the parties, who however, drew a revolver and threatened to shoot the constable. The official quickly loosened his hold on his prisoner and allowed him to walk away, since which time nothing has been heard of him.

Fireman McMullin's Funeral.

The funeral of fireman George McMullin, who who was killed a day or two ago while on the way to a fire on the South Side, took place yesterday afternoon, and as the cortege passed along the street it attracted a great deal of attention. A detachment of twenty-five men from Knap's battery, of which deceased was a member, led the van, followed by a detail of thirty firemen. Then came the hearse followed by carriages containing the Chief Engineer and President of the Fire Commission, the pall bearers and mourners. Deceased was buried in the Allegheny Cemetery.

Councilman Smith's Seat.

The committee appointed in the matter of the contest for a seat in Select Council, between R. H. Smith and Levi B. Duff, met yesterday afternoon in the office of the City Clerk. Mr. Smith's seat was contested on the ground that he was ineligible, it being alleged that he was a partner in furnishing the city large supplies of pipe. The committee talked the matter over, discussed the bearing of the testimony that had been taken by them, and finally, without taking any action, adjourned to meet again two weeks from yesterday.

CITY PROPERTY.

Meeting of the Committee Last Evening.

The Committee on City Property met last evening at the City Clerk's office, Mr. McCune in the Chair. The contract fort he altering station house building in the Thirtieth ward was awarded to W. F. Casey, at $3,641, the work to be completed by June 1st, next. Bill of N. Haller for $26, rent of station house in the Thirty-sixth ward, was approved. Mr. Evans, architect, presented plans of Lock-up in the Thirty-sixth ward, which were approved. The Engineer was directed to make a survey of one lot in the Thirty-sixth ward and furnish grades. Adjourned.

DIED IN THE LOCK-UP.

An Unknown Man Found Ill on Wood Street—Expires at the Central Station.

Last evening, shortly after eight o'clock, Officer Clem Kreuter was notified that a man was lying drunk in a hall-way on Wood street, near Fifth avenue. He hastened to the spot and found that the man was very ill. He at once procured a wagon and proceeded to the Central Station. He had scarcely got there, and with help, brought him into the building and laid him down near the fire, when he expired. Coroner McCallin was at once notified, and he came down and held an inquest. There was no clue as to the man's identity. Dr. Julian Rogers made a superficial examination, and gave it as his opinion that the man died of heart disease, and the jury rendered a verdict accordingly. Deceased was apparently a German, about forty years of age. His face was awfully indented with pock-marks. He had dark hair and a large growth of beard and whiskers. He was dressed in a dark-striped calico shirt, black coat, dark jean pants, and Congress gaiters. His remains were taken to William's undertaking establishment, Fifth avenue, to await identification.

SUICIDE FROM A "DUMP BOAT."

A Man Jumps Into the Allegheny River and is Drowned.

Allegheny seems to be a good place for suicides. Last evening, shortly before five o'clock, a man was noticed considerably under the influence of liquor walking on the Sixth avenue, below the Suspension bridge. He continued on to the river and walked out to the "dump boat," which is moored at the foot of that street. He stood there a few moments, then walked to the edge of the vessel, threw off his hat, and plunged into the Allegheny river. His body floated on the surface for a moment or two, and a young man named William Leets, who happened to be near by, called to him to keep his head above water, but he made no attempt to save himself. A boat with two young men in it started to his rescue, but before they reached him he sunk to the bottom and was drowned. A carpenter employed at the Duquesne wagon works stripped and jumped into the water where the man had sunk, but his effort proved unsuccessful also, and the body was not recovered. Attempts were made to recover it, but without success. No one in the vicinity seemed to know the man. He was dressed in a brown suit, wore a beard, and is described as about middle aged.

PURCHASING TURNPIKES.

Part of One Bought by the City and Another Under Consideration.

Yesterday afternoon the sub-committee appointed by Councils to consider the feasibility of purchasing the turnpikes within the city limits met in City Hall, Mr. R. B. Brown presiding.

Mr. Ralph Johnston, President of the Brownsville Turnpike Company, stated that the road was almost four miles long and that almost a mile of it is in the present city limits. It is in excellent condition, which had required the expenditure of a great deal of money. In five years they had paid all the claims against the company, and also a dividend of four per cent. to the shareholders. There is three times the travel on this end of the road than upon the other end and the company expected to receive for the mile to be transferred to the city the sum of $10,000. There is three times the travel on the mile of the road in the city as there was upon the Braddock's Field plank road when the city purchased it, and for which the sum of $6,000 was paid. The President stated he had not received instructions as to any definite offer, but the stockholders would expect $10,000. The matter was postponed until next Tuesday at 10¼ o'clock. Mr. Oberheidman was next introduced to the committee. The gentleman is the owner of the Washington turnpike, a mile and a half of which lies in the city limits. He offered to sell the same for the sum of $7,000, but agreed to take $6,000 and throw in the remaining ten miles of the pipe. The proposition was accepted.

GOING FOR THE CASH.

Attaching the Pennsylvania Railroad's Funds—A Little Stir in Financial Circles—How an Amicable Arrangement was Effected.

There was a ripple of excitement in financial circles yesterday afternoon, by the announcement that some of the bankable funds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had been attached. The matter grew out of the suit entered on Wednesday by Jacob H. Walter for John McGinniss against the company to recover $72 009,55. It will be remembered that Mr. Ginniss' property at Wall's Station was taken by the company as a stock yard. The viewers assessed it at $72 009 55, and giving bonds in $100,000 for the payment thereof within a certain time. That time has passed and the money not being forthcoming an action has been commenced to forfeit the bond so to relieve the company from the sum due with interest. The second step in this "going for the cash" was taken in the attachment yesterday. This was sued out by Mr. Wm. Riddle of the Penn Bank, who at once, by virtue of its authority, attached $12,000 of the company's money, which was in the Merchants and Manufacturers Bank. The company clears through the M. & M. Bank, and that fact gave the scent to the parties in search of the funds.

Having thus secured a hold on the greenbacks, the blood of Mr. McGinniss was up and he was not disposed to slacken their grasp, and a consultation was had between the parties interested, which resulted in a compromise. The basis of agreement was the payment of $25 000 down and notes for the balance running six, nine and twelve months, with interest. The matter was thus amicably arranged; but matters were lively for an hour or so before an arrangement could be effected.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The "New Magdalen" was presented last night for the last time, save at the matinee on Saturday. This evening has been set apart for the benefit of Miss Annie Firmin, on which occasion the "Hidden Hand" will be performed. This is the great *Ledger* story dramatized, and which attracts crowded houses wherever it is presented. The character of *Capitola*, the heroine, is most admirably sustained by Miss Firmin, while *Old Mortimer* is successfully represented by Mr. John Jack. Miss Firmin and Mr. Jack will make their last appearance on Saturday evening in the interesting temperance drama of "The Drunkard," and on Monday the Lydia Thompson burlesque organization will commence a week's engagement.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Carncross & Dixey's Minstrels continue to draw full houses to witness their popular performances, and no wonder, for they are composed of the very best artists in the profession, monarchs of all, and their programmes are carried out to the letter. Their burlesques keep the audience in almost continual laughter. In a word, they are the "phunniest of phunny phokis" who have visited the city for a long time, and any who don't want to "laugh and grow fat" should not attend. The entertainment this evening, the matinee to-morrow afternoon, and the performance Saturday afternoon will conclude their engagement.

LIBRARY HALL.—ITALIAN OPERA.—The seats for the Grand Italian Opera, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, are selling quite rapidly, which leaves no doubt whatever that both the performances will be to every way a grand success. M'lle. Ilmi di Murska and M'lle. E. Sorel, the prima donnas, are greeted everywhere with full, fashionable and highly appreciative audiences, and they are pronounced by the press, without an exception, as least the equal of the very best, in the characters they essay.

THE ESCAPED NUN.—The Escaped Nun, it should be borne in mind, will lecture to-morrow afternoon at Library Hall, to ladies only, on the "Mysteries of the Confessional." This is announced as an entirely new lecture, and as containing some startling revelations. It was delivered in Chicago last week to an audience of two thousand three hundred ladies. The lecture will commence at three o'clock.

Duryeas' "Satin Gloss Starch" and Duryeas' "Improved Corn Starch" is the best in the world. Use it once and you will use no other.

MILWAUKEE, June 15, 1872.—After using Duryeas' Starch in my hotel laundry for ten months, I can recommend it as being the whitest, strongest and most glossy starch I can purchase. LANSING BONNELL,
Proprietor Newhall House.
jww.

THE CRUSADERS.

Immense Temperance Mass Meeting.

The Central Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, Filled to Overflowing—Hundreds Turned Away for Want of Room—Addresses by Rev. Franklin, Rev. Moore, Mrs. Van Horn, Dr. Sutton and Others—Another Meeting This Afternoon.

As is said in times of stirring political campaigns, "a rousing mass meeting," in the interests of Temperance, was held last night in the Central Presbyterian church, corner of Anderson and Lacock streets, Allegheny city. Fully an hour before the commencement of the exercises the church began to fill up with people anxious to get good seats, and young men gathered in crowds on the corners adjacent to the edifice and wisely discussed the probable effect of this woman's movement. Said one youth, with a feebie moustache and kid-gloved hands, "I shan't go to the meeting, because I don't wish them any success." To this remark an old gentleman standing by was heard to reply in an undertone, "Well, you ought to, if it was only for the sake of your suffering old daddy!" By eight o'clock the church was so full that it would hold no more. Every foot of space was utilized. All the seats were crowded, the middle aisles were filled with camp stools to seat persons, the aisles running down both sides were occupied by standing men, the gallery was packed, the stairs leading to the auditorium presented a mass of men and women vainly struggling for admission, and hundreds were compelled to go home and wait for a time when they could attend and not meet such a mass of people. In point of numbers at least the meeting was an overwhelming success. Mrs. Collins called the assemblage to order, and Rev. Mr. Moore, of the Fourth Presbyterian church of this city, read a number of Scriptural passages. After a hymn from the choir Rev. Collins offered up a prayer. The reports of the ward committees of the Fifth and Sixth wards of Allegheny were read, detailing their visits to a number of saloons in Manchester and the experiences they met with, an account of which has already been published in this paper. The President then called upon a number of Reverend gentlemen for addresses, but they failed to respond, no doubt being absent from the meeting. At the request of Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Brown offered up prayer. The low, melodious tones of the lady, and her chaste thoughts, expressed in eloquent language, commanded the closest attention, and when she was done, the choir, as though catching an inspiration that it had not heretofore felt, sung in a stirring manner, "Stand Up for Jesus."

THE FIRST SPEECH.

Rev. Mr. Franklin, of Chicago, was introduced by the President and made a brief speech that was attentively listened to. In opening he said. "I feel myself fortunate in being permitted to attend your meeting and say a few words. I come I might say from the champion whisky producing State of the Union. The State of Illinois, according to the Internal Revenue reports, annually manufactures twenty million dollars worth of whisky, while here in Pennsylvania you only make two million dollars worth per annum. While there is this vast disproportion in the manufacture your State no doubt comes up to the mark in the way of consumption. The movement that is represented here to-night is one of great interest. It was my fortune to labor for some years in Cincinnati and vicinity, and in reading the early accounts of this movement in Ohio, I read the names of those I knew who never entered into this movement, only in the honest belief that it was the work of the Lord. It is only about two years since the

KING OF BURMAH

sent an embassy to the British Isles, and we read an account of a great dinner given in their behalf by the city of Liverpool. The Mayor of the city of Liverpool in toasting him to apologize for these Pagans, for not one of them would touch a drop of wine. They say that before christian civilization came among them they were a sober and thrifty people, and how sad it is to think that wherever the name of Christ is known, there this terrible evil of intemperance prevails. It has been my privilege for the last fifteen years to labor among the lowest and meanest, and the greatest barfer we have to contend against is their drinking habits. I rejoice in my heart and soul that there is some power about to grapple with this evil, and when I heard first of this movement I felt ashamed that men had done so little to suppress this evil."

The President named a couple of ladies, and asked that prayer be offered, but there was no response, and after a wait of a moment Mrs. Van Horn addressed the Throne of Grace.

THE QUESTION OF PROTECTION.

Rev. Mr. Moore, the gentleman referred to above, on being announced to the congregation gave his views on the question of protection to the ladies in case they undertook out-door work, as follows:

At one of these meetings a communication was read from a liquor seller, who stated that he was protected by license granted him according to the law. The beginning of out-door work is a question that has to be met. There is no protection that will be a barrier to these women on the street, in church, or wherever they go. How many retail liquor dealers are there in these two cities, who have not sold as much whisky in violation of their contract as they have in compliance with it? How many of them have kept inviolate the Sunday liquor law. Not many; and therefore I claim that these dealers have no rights that the women are bound to respect. They have violated their licenses and forfeited all their rights. The consciousness on the part of these men that they are engaged in a bad business is what makes them afraid of the women. Why do they tremble when they see a crowd of ladies on the street. Are they afraid these ladies are going to take forcible possession of their places of business, turn them out and also turn out their stock in trade and destroy their decanters? No; they are scrouled by the consciousness that they are engaged in a bad business and one which is a wrong upon the community. All over this broad land there are men who stand up and say that they are selling liquor under the license and protection of the law. Have they license to send heart-broken mothers and poor, wan, haggard children to hungry and sorrowful beds? Have they license to do all such things as these? Are there any such provisions in their license? And the prayer of all good and true people is that this terrible evil may soon be broken up and scattered to the winds.

OTHERS TO THE FRONT.

By request Mr. H. D. McGaw made a short address, in which he said that his position on the temperance question, in all its branches and ramifications, was thoroughly understood and needed no further explanation. The present movement he characterized as the greatest of the nineteenth century, and urged upon the women to go forward and the men would back them up.

The President—I had secured quite a number of persons to speak here this evening, but for some reason they do not come forward.

Mrs. Van Horn related what came under her observation at the meeting on Wednesday night, at the Young Men's Home. She thought everybody should have been there, and ended her entertaining speech by saying that the liquor question in this city had been handled with white kid gloves, and that if it was expected to accomplish anything, the women must be up and doing. They had acted as if they were afraid.

The next speaker was Mr. Morris, and warming up to his work, he was rewarded with hearty applause for his energetic talk. He was not a professional speaker, had probably never spoken a dozen words before an audience, but he was so thoroughly infused with his subject that he felt as if he could lay down his life for it. He felt that he could go right into the mouth of danger, and suppress the liquor traffic, if in his power, at all hazards.

A hymn to the tune of "John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave" was sung, and the report of the committee having charge of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards was read. The President then called upon Dr. Sutton, who responded by detailing the effect of alcohol when used

AS A BEVERAGE AND AS A MEDICINE,

and his speech drew forth a spirited reply from an old, gray headed citizen of the oil region. The Doctor said: "I am sorry Mrs. Collins called upon me, but I knew she wanted it. I am a hold of doctor. At the same time I know that it would be wrong for a man, whether a professional or a laboring man, to refuse to speak when called upon in a meeting like this. I have seen as a medical practitioner, enough of the evil effects of whisky to enable me to write volumes. Alcohol is a poison that will prove each man's body as well as the poor man's. It is as a beverage that alcohol is a poison. Used as a medicine, it is one of the best and most effective known. The temperate use of alcohol rarely produces an evil that is lasting in its effects. The effect that the constant use of alcohol produces may be briefly stated as inflammation, diseasing all the organs of the body, and he who uses it as a beverage is a fool and becomes a suicide. I believe the legislatures of the land have no right to make laws enabling others to deal out alcoholic liquor promiscuously, and I think it is the duty of physicians to instruct the people regarding its use. Used as a beverage it is a poison, but taken as a medicine it is good in its effects.

AN ANECDOTE.

The views of Dr. Sutton elicited an anecdote from Mr. Wales French, who said that a man was taken very sick in New Haven, and one of the most eminent physicians of the place was called in to prescribe for him. He prescribed whisky and his patient asked him if there was nothing else that would answer the purpose as well as liquor.

"Oh, yes, replied the physician, ginger tea will do just as well."

Then why do you prescribe whisky?

"Because most people like it best," said the learned disciple of Esculapius. This little story, well told, occasioned the most uproarious laughter, and the audience kept up the deafening applause for at least five minutes, and when silence was secured Mrs. Collins had to remind the people that they were in a church. Mr. French made some further remarks and sat down.

Mrs. Van Horn said she would not have in her house a doctor who would prescribe liquor as a medicine.

A couple of other gentlemen, whose names we did not learn, addressed the meeting, when it adjourned, after the choir had sung "Oh, do not be discouraged."

Mrs. Collins announced that another meeting would be held this afternoon at half-past two o'clock, in Rev. Dr. Swift's church, on Arch street, Allegheny City.

OTHER MEETINGS.

On Wednesday evening a temperance meeting was held in the Hazlewood Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. Stutchell presiding. Addresses were made by Messrs. Geo. J. Luckey and E. L. Grier, and a permanent organization was deferred until next Tuesday evening. A large and very interesting meeting was also held the same evening at the Young Men's Home, on Duquesne way, at which a large mumber of ladies, prominent in the movement, were present. Remarks were made by Mrs. Van Horn, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Robinson, Mr. French and Mr. Long.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Special Meeting Last Night.

Clearing the Table of Old Business—New Measures Introduced—The Penitentiary Removal—Street Improvements Ordered—The Opinion of Councils on the Bill to Regulate Municipal Governments—Minor Matters of Interest.

Allegheny Councils held a special meeting last night in their Chambers, City Hall.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES MCBRIER.....President.
R. T. WHITE.....Clerk.

The Select branch was called to order at eight o'clock. Present: Messrs. Ackley, Cochran, Day, Heagy, Hartman, McNeill, Ormler, Oyer, Patterson, Phillips, Riddle, Reineman, Reed, Smith, Sweeny, Thomas, Walton, Voegtly, Zinkand, and President McBrier.

On motion of Mr. Riddle the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Mr. RIDDLE petition from R. H. McMunn for abatement of assessment on Gallagher street. Referred.

Also, petition from Mr. Gilliam for repair of damage caused by a land-slide on Ridgewood avenue. Referred.

The CHAIR said the meeting was a special one called to enable C. C. to finish unfinished business.

Mr. SMITH moved to suspend the rules, to take up new business. Carried.

Mr. SMITH presented a resolution for the opening of Klibuck street from Craig to Federal street. Referred.

Also several remonstrances against the same. Referred.

THE PENITENTIARY REMOVAL.

Mr. RIDDLE offered the following:

WHEREAS the Councils of the City of Allegheny, memorialized the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to remove the Western Penitentiary outside the city limits, and, Whereas the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature in compliance with said memorial have reported in favor of the removal of said Penitentiary; therefore

Resolved, That the Councils of the city of Allegheny do hereby endorse the report of said commissioners, and respectfully but most earnestly urge the members of the Senate and House of Representatives to use their influence to secure the passage of an act authorizing the purchase of a site outside the city limits, and also to authorize the preparation of plans for such buildings to be erected for use as a new Western Penitentiary.

The preamble and resolutions were adopted unanimously, and the Clerk notified to certify the same to the Legislature.

Mr. OMELAER, a petition for repair of River avenue. Referred.

Mr. OBER, a petition for extension and fixing width of Rhine street. Referred.

Also, petition for permission to erect a frame stable. Referred.

Also, petition from citizens in the Eighth ward asking for exemption of assessments for sewer along railroad. Referred.

Mr. REINEMAN, remonstrance against grading of Kilkenbeck street, Seventh ward. Referred.

Mr. ZINKAND, petition for change of location of Perrysville avenue, Tenth ward. Referred.

Mr. MCNEILL, petition for lateral sewer on Carroll street, Second ward. Referred.

Mr. COCHRAN, a resolution authorizing the laying of water pips on Knox alley. Referred.

Mr. HARTMAN petition for the location of Warner street, Eleventh ward. Referred.

THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

Mr. PATTERSON, from the Street Committee, presented the report of that Committee recommending ordinances, which were disposed of as follows:

Ordinance granting permission to Hedge, Smith & Co. to erect a temporary railway from Monument Hill to the Island, for the purpose of removing earth from the hill to make the road way of the extension of Grant avenue. Mr. Ackley moved to increase the amount of the bond from $50,000 to $100,000. The amendment was voted down and the ordinance as read passed finally. Ordinance repealing an ordinance authorizing a sewer on Manhattan street; passed finally. Ordinance for lateral sewer on Allegheny avenue from Rebecca street to Allegheny river, passed finally. Ordinance for lateral sewer on Ralston alley, passed over. Ordinance for grading, paving and curbing of Strawberry Lane, Ninth ward; passed finally. Ordinance for grading and paving Manhattan street from Washington avenue to Nixon street; passed finally; Ordinance for grading of Snyder street from Short street to its terminus against line of Hoag's property, Tenth ward; passed finally.

Mr. SMITH presented the report of the Water Committee setting forth that the Superintendent of Water had been instructed to lay water pipe on Spring Garden avenue as far as it could be laid at present without obstructing the street by the work. Also to lay a six inch water main on Preble avenue. Report received and resolutions adopted.

Mr. SWEENY offered a resolution instructing the controller to reduce several assessments named, for improvement of Preble avenue, on account of an error in the viewers' report. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. ACKLEY, report of the Committee on Conference on Wilson avenue. He said the members of S. C. on the committee still opposed the viewers' report in regard to that avenue. Laid over until next meeting.

Mr. OBER, from the Commitee on Surveys, reported that they had ordered a survey of the proposed opening of Howard street.

The committee also reported the following ordinances: Ordinance for opening of Woods Run avenue, passed finally. Ordinance making changes in the line of Perrysville avenue; referred back to the committee with several papers relating thereto.

Mr. PATTERSON presented a petition for change in line of Beaver avenue. Referred.

Mr. COCHRAN, a resolution for water pips on Manhattan street, from Washington avenue to Nixon street. Referred with power to act. Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

H. M LONG.....President.
ROBERT DILWORTH.....Clerk.

The Common Branch was called to order at eight o'clock by President Long. Present: Messrs. Agnew, Brown, Burton, Cochran, Eberhardt, Golden, Hax, Hare, Hastings, Heizell, Johnston, Klicker, Lockhart, Peters, Roberts, Strouse, Sholes, Stedeford, Selling, Stone, Wetsch, Walter, Wittmer, Wilson and President Long.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

The CHAIR stated that the object of the meeting was to clear up all unfinished business, of which there was a great amount.

OLD SELECT COUNCIL BUSINESS

was then taken up and concurred in by Common Council, excepting a resolution providing for carpets for the back rooms of the engine houses. Passed in C. C. March 12. S. C. non concurred same date. C. C. March 26th, adhered to former action, and asked for a Committee on Conference. S. C. appointed Messrs. McNeill and Ackley.

Mr. HASTINGS moved that the rules be suspended, so that new business might be taken up. Carried.

REMONSTRANCES, &C.

Mr. ROBERTS presented a remonstrance against the construction of a sewer on Wesanco avenue. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Sewers.

Mr. WALTERS, resolution for advertising for proposals for the erection of an engine house on Sandusky street, Fourth ward. Adopted.

Mr. WETSACH, resolution for the removal of the sewer drop in front of the house of Mr. G. P. Beistein. Adopted.

GOVERNMENT OF CITIES.

Mr. HASTINGS of the special committee, appointed to examine into the new act of assembly now before the Legislature, in relation to cities, respected as follows:

Your committee appointed to examine the act of Assembly relative to cities, now on its passage through the Legislature, respectfully report that they have examined the said act of Assembly and find several matters therein which are not suitable to the city of Allegheny. The matters to which your committee object are as follows:

1st. That portion of the act which limits the number of wards in a city of the third class to twelve. Your committee see no necessity for this.

2d. That portion of the act which provides for but one Select Councilman from each ward, and fixes the ratio of representation in the Common Council at 300. Your committee think the present representation in the Allegheny Councils is preferable.

3. That portion of the act which provides for a sewerage system. This portion your committee consider decidedly objectionable, as it changes the present excellent sewerage system of our city and restores the old district system, at one fell swoop in our city.

4. That portion relative to Board of Health; the city has at present all the legislation needed on that subject, and the new law is no improvement on the present system.

Your committee might add that the proposed act is not binding on the city, unless the Councils adopt its provisions. If the objectionable features above noted are remedied, the act might be very properly extended to our city.

We would recommend the passage of the following resolutions:

1. That the clerk be instructed to forward to our Representatives the above objections to said act with the request that they endeavor to have the same remedied.

2. That the Committee be continued with leave to give the subject further attention.

The report was adopted in both branches.

IMPROVEMENTS ASKED FOR.

Mr. HASTINGS, remonstrance against the grading and paving of Henderson street, Third ward. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Sewers.

Mr. GOLDEN, petition for the grading and paving of Strawberry lane, from Sarah street to Charles street, Tenth ward. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Sewers.

The same, petition for the location of a new street to be called Cemetery street, from the toll house on the New Brighton road to the Tenth ward school house. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Sewers.

The same, remonstrance against the location of the same. Referred.

Mr. LOCKHART, resolution for a boardwalk on Federal street, from Jefferson to Carroll streets. Referred to Street Committee.

The same, petition for flagstone crossing corner of Federal and Carroll streets. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. BURTON, resolution for a flagstone crossing corner of Ohio street and West alley. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. HARE, resolution for a fire plug corner of Jackson and Webster streets. Referred to Committee on Fire Engines.

Mr. COCHRAN, petition for the grading, paving and curbing of Bidwell street, from Franklin street to Washington avenue. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. BROWN, petition for a gas lamp, corner of Federal street and Bank alley. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. STONE, resolution directing the City Engineer to make a survey, and prepare plans of the high and low water lines from the Suspension bridge to the western line of the city, for the use of the Committee on Wharves and Landings. Passed. S. C. amended and fixed the points of Allegheny avenue, and lower line of Beaver avenue.

Mr. HAX, petition for steps on Long Lane. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. EBERHARDT, resolution for the removal of the fire plug on Long Lane to Chestnut street. Passed.

NEW SELECT COUNCIL BUSINESS

was then taken up and all concurred in.

Mr. HASTINGS moved that the Select Council be notified that Common Council was now ready to go into joint session for the purpose of electing a City "Fall Master," as provided for by an ordinance passed at the previous meeting. Carried.

Common Council then waited for some time, but as no members of the Select Branch came into the Common Council chamber, the Common Council got tired waiting and adjourned without going into joint session.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

The following business was transacted in this court yesterday morning.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Joseph D. McKinney, Allegheny county, bankrupt. Register Shafer's report on petition of Thomas Mellon, for balance of proceeds of sale of certain property presented, approved and assignee directed to pay the same. Fetterman for assignee.

C. H. Button, Venango county, bankrupt. Order made for general meeting of creditors; also directing clerk to forward to Register Rogers the assignee's report. Sterrett for assignee.

Wm. E. Kirker, Butler county, bankrupt. Order made for the sale of certain personal property. Dana for assignee.

William Rhoades, Lawrence county, bankrupt. Order made for the sale of certain real estate discharged of liens and encumbrances. Jackson for assignee.

IN ADMIRALTY.

John Bigley vs. Steam tug "Oil Valley." Jacob Rachel allowed to intervene for wharfage. Large for libellant.

Andrew Ackley vs. The Steam tug "Hercules." Knadler & Bro. and Mike Clark allowed to intervene. Cassidy for libellant.

Court of Common Pleas.

[Before Judge Stowe.]

The cases of Mary Cassidy vs. the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company, and Mary A. Hilber, vs. the same, which were taken up yesterday, are being tried together before Judge Stowe. The actions are brought to recover damages for property seized by the railway company. R. B. Petty, Esq., appears for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Hampton and Dalzell for the defendant. The case occupied the attention of the Court the entire day.

In the case of Ackley vs. Dilworth, Jr., the jury found for plaintiff in the sum of $1,541.

Trial List for To-day.

The Cumberland Valley Mut. Pro. Co. vs. Dixon.
Same vs. McMillen.
Same vs. McElwain.
Ennis vs. P. V. & C. R. R.
Williams vs. P. V. & C. R. R.
Maloney vs. P. V. & C. R. R.
Bender vs. Cooper et. al.
Hagerman vs. Hann.
Holmes vs. Foreman.

District Court.

(Before Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.)

The case of John Dickson vs. Allegheny City, reported yesterday, is still on trial before Judge Ewing.

The case of Adler, Rosenberg & Co. vs. Joseph Hart, an action to recover for goods sold, was taken up before Judge Kirkpatrick, and a verdict for plaintiffs rendered for $163 65.

The case of John Forsyth vs. Patrick McShane, an action to recover on a book account, is on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

Trial List for To-day.

Henderson vs. O'Leary.
Heller vs. McLaughlin et al.
Huckenstein vs. Reiseck Bros.
Weir vs. Bailey et al.
Kredel vs. O'Neil & Rook.
Wells, Jr., vs. Kimber, Jr.
Cready vs. Snyder et al.
Huether vs. Black.
Haine et al vs. McDonald.
Hall vs. the Hall Safe Co.

Criminal Court.

[Before Judge Collier.]

John Robinson, bill poster, tried for malicious mischief on oath of James Thackeray, was found not guilty, and the prosecutor was directed to pay the costs.

In the case of John Robinson, another party, indicted on oath of Kate Kelly, for aggravated assault and battery, the defendant plead guilty of assault and battery.

Michael Holloran, *alias* Michael Harney, was found guilty of bigamy on oath of Hannah Flynn.

James Anderson and Michael McCullough, indicted on oath of James Wancock for entering a building with intent to commit a felony, were found guilty.

James Roney and John Henderson, indicted on oath of William Herring for burglary, entering a building with intent to commit a felony, and for receiving stolen goods, were found guilty of burglary.

Commonwealth vs. John Swolir, John Parce', Edward Young and Absalom Davis, indicted on oath of Francis Salley for aggravated assault and battery. Defendants were found not guilty, but directed to pay the costs.

Michael Bradford was found guilty, on oath of P. M. Carter, with the larceny of a pair of pants and an overcoat.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Herman W. Casper and Louis Miller, indicted on oath of Vincent Di Palaa for burglary, is on trial.

Trial List for To day.

Commonwealth vs.

Michael Toll,	Elizabeth McGimpsey,
Frank McGarr,	W. E. Ross,
James Donovan,	Peter Gasman et al.
Smith and Jas. Elkins,	David Davis,
Peter Hair,	E. Hildebrand,
Michael Curley,	Charles Kirsch,
Ann Thompson et al.	Henry Bain.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

Mr. Smith's Predictions for March, April and May—Rain Probable About the First of April—A New Discovery.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In your issue of the 17th of February, under "Weather Probabilities," we stated that "the following might be of interest to the many readers of your staunch and valuable paper, and may be depended on as absolutely correct."

"The month of March will be much colder than the present month, whereas, there will be no really cold weather during the entire month of April."

"Winter will terminate by about the 24th of March."

"The last week of February may produce a little ice; but the coldest will be from the third to the 24th of next month."

"We may enter more fully into details and give a synopsis of the weather for May, &c."

As the foregoing has been fully verified, with the exception of the results for April and May, as predicted last February, we will, according to promise, "enter more fully into details."

WEATHER PROBABILITIES FOR MARCH, APRIL AND MAY.

March—26th to 31st, there will be variable winds, and probably rain on 27th, 30th and 31st.

April—There will be continued variable winds throughout the entire month, with probable high winds on the 8th. From the 1st to the 8th, for the most part dry weather, with the exception of some three or four days in which it may rain, say 1st or 2d, 4th and 7th, or 8th.

From the 8th to the middle of the month occasional rains, and cloudy.

From the middle of the month, for the most part, dry, with the possibility of rain or drizzling weather occasionally from the 23d. High winds may be anticipated on the 18th and 20th, and may be a little cold about the 24th.

May.—During this month, like the preceding one, there will be continued variable winds. High winds may be anticipated about the 3d and 12th, with very heavy gusts on the 14th, 20th and 21st. Weather a little cool, probably about the 1st; also, about the 11th and 12th. Occasional rains from 7th to 11th; also, from 27th to the end.

New Discovery.—I notice that when the river is rising or falling, as indicated by the depth of water given at the different localities, it might be telegraphed to Washington, D. C., so we might know it next day. The only difficulty would be that when "probably river rising to-day," it might be as suddenly falling, and vice versa.

Another excellent use the telegraph could be put to would be to indicate fires, foul chimneys, &c. For instance: suppose a foul chimney, 240 Broadway, New York, by telegraph could ascertain that such an event "probably occurred to-day." But we may have more to say on this subject; meterology, the barometer and telegraph, indications of storms, &c.

PITTSBURGH, March 26, 1874. SMITH.

THAT "NEW" GUN.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

PITTSBURGH, PA., March 26, 1874.

Your correspondent "M" is informed that the Gatling gun, which projects some hundred balls in a volley, was patented before the late civil war was inaugurated, and Mr. Gatling not finding the administration of James Buchanan favorable to adopting his invention, proceeded with it to Europe where he realized some pecuniary consideration for his valuable discovery. It is probable that the gun "M" saw near Greenville in 1861 was a Gatling gun sent to the rebels from Europe. It has been very much improved since that time and has been adopted, at last, by our Government. No colored gentleman in that wood pile. L.

PERSONAL.

***Hon. Ebenezer McJunkin, who represents the Twenty-third District in Congress is a candidate for the Butler county Judgeship.

***G. Garibaldi, a nephew of the old Italian fighter for freedom, is in the city on a professional visit. He is a New York landscape painter.

***Judge P. C. Shannon, formerly of this city, and now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Dacotah Territory, is in the city on a fortnight's visit to his friends.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office at No. 163 Smithfield Street, announces the arrival of the N. G. line steamer Main at Bremen; Hamburg line steamer Westphalia at New York; Inman line steamer City of Brooklyn at New York; Cunard line steamer Java at New York.

The Duquesne Cook Stove,

which is recognized as the best in the market, is for sale by D. DeHaven & Son, No. 22 Wood street. This stove is a charming baker and roaster, is very cleanly, and exceedingly economical in the use of fuel. See it before you purchase any other.

The Surest! the Safest! the Most Convenient! The only Reliable Fire Kindler in the world. For sale at the grocery stores. Central Trading Co., 116 second avenue, sole manufacturers.

REVISING ASSESSMENTS.

Appeals from the Fifteenth Ward—Property Heretofore Exempt in the Eighth and Thirtieth Wards.

The Revisors met yesterday morning in the Common Council chamber, Mr. B. F. Kennedy presiding, for the purpose of hearing appeals from the Fifteenth ward. There was no representation in the Board from the following wards: Sixth, Seventh, Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-sixth. Mr. Newman, chairman of the Eighth ward special committee submitted the following report:

PROPERTY HERETOFORE EXEMPT.

Central Passenger Railroad track	$ 1,770
Bethel Church, Townsend street	5,000
Methodist Church, Fulton street	10,000
Sixth Presbyterian Church	50,000
German Catholic Church, Fulton street	50,000
St. Paul's R. C. Orphan Asylum, Tanbehill street	100,000
Central High School, Bedford avenue	225,000
Water Works, Bedford street	250,000
Total	$691,770

EIGHTH WARD SCHEDULE PER FRONT FOOT.

Fifth avenue, 90 feet, $240. Ten per cent. additional for corners.

Logan street—Fifth avenue to Franklin, 100 feet, $110.

Logan street—Fifth avenue to Franklin, 56 feet, $65.

Logan street—Franklin to Bedford, 100 feet, $140.

Logan street—Franklin to Bedford, 48 feet, $93.

Bedford, Logan to Fulton, 100 feet, $85.

Bedford, Fulton to Gum, 100 feet, $75.

Webster, Logan to Fulton, 100 feet, $85.

Webster, Fulton, Gum and Vine, 100 feet, $75.

FULTON STREET.

Cliff to Webster, 100 feet, $85.
Webster to Wylie, 100 feet, $120.
Wylie to Centre avenue, 100 feet, $150.
Centre avenue to Colwell street, 100 feet, $85.
Wylie street, Logan to Fulton, 109 feet, $218.
Wylie street, Logan to Fulton, 124 feet, $248.

CRAWFORD TO VINE STREET.

Arch street,